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*The  
Higher Officials  
of The United States.*









THE HIGHER OFFICIALS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

. . . AND . . .

BUILDINGS WHERE ALL LAWS ARE MADE.

BY

J. F. McBRIDE.

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## PREFACE.

IT is the pride and boast of America that this is a country of self-made men. No matter how humble may be the position of a man, it is within his power, in this land of equality and republican institutions, to attain the highest honors within the gift of his fellow citizens.

Our history records many names of men who, without friends or fortune to aid them, have risen by the force of their own determination and ability to the proudest position in the republic. And their example shines out brightly to encourage and cheer others who are struggling onward in the road by which they climbed to greatness.

It has been the aim of the author to embody in these pages only a brief history of each official's life, giving all the important facts, without detail, and within as few words as possible, yet making it so clear that after reading the biography of an official, a vision of his life will be so plainly portrayed before your mind that you can see him from boyhood to the present time.

One would scarcely believe it, yet it is true, there is not on an average more than one in a hundred that can name the capital of all the states and territories without looking them up, and there is not one in a thousand that can name the governors.

Outside of the legal profession a very small percentage of the people know anything about the Supreme Court of the United States or its origin. In the limited space we had to devote to this tribunal, an effort was only made to gather together from the histories of the court such information as would give a general idea of its origin and jurisdiction.





UNITED STATES CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. EAST FRONT.

The central structure was built in 1818-1827, and the extensions or wings in 1851-1859. Statue of Liberty crowned the summit on December 12, 1863.  
Total cost of building, \$13,000,000.



## GROVER CLEVELAND,

President of the United States,

Was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, in the little parsonage attached to the Presbyterian church of which his father, Richard F. Cleveland, was the pastor.

In 1841 Richard F. Cleveland accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Fayetteville, New York, in which charge he remained till 1851. Then he accepted the agency of the Home Missionary Society and removed to Clinton, Oneida county, New York. Grover, then fourteen years old, had accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store in Fayetteville at \$50 per year. When his time expired, his father called him home to enter the academy at Clinton (previous to this time Grover had only had part of the small advantages of the village public schools), and expected in due time to enter Hamilton College. But his intentions were never carried out, for in the fall of 1853 the family moved to Holland Patent, fifteen miles from Buffalo, where the father had received a call from the Presbyterian church. Three weeks after this removal, on October 1, 1853, Richard F. Cleveland died and left his wife and children to battle with the world as best they could. Grover at once obtained a position as bookkeeper and assistant to the superintendent in an institution for the blind in New York city.

In 1854 he entered, as student, the law office of Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, New York, one of the leading law firms in that city, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1859. After being admitted he still remained with this firm as their chief clerk for about five years.

When a small boy it was his greatest ambition to become a soldier, and would have gladly accepted a cadetship at West Point. But his family was without influence, and he was obliged to work. And when the war broke out he was forced to remain at home by the persuasion of his poor widowed mother.

In 1863 Grover Cleveland was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county, New York. Retiring from this office he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with A. P. Lanning and Oscar Folsom. The name of the firm was Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. This partnership continued till 1870. Then Grover Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county for a term of four years. When his term expired he formed a partnership with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell, which, with some changes in personnel with the firm, was maintained until Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated as Governor, in January, 1883.

In 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was elected governor of New York by 192,854 majority.

In 1884 he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago, for President, on the second ballot, receiving 683 votes, 136 more than the necessary two-thirds to nominate. The election on November 4 resulted in the choice of 219 electors who voted for Cleveland, and 182 who voted for Blaine. Of the popular vote Cleveland had 4,874,596, Blaine 4,850,981.

On January 1, 1885, he resigned his office as governor and assumed the task of organizing his administration as President.

In 1888 he was again nominated by the convention of his party at St. Louis without a dissenting vote. And the result of the election was, Harrison carried 233 electoral votes, and Cleveland 168. Of the popular vote Harrison had 5,440,216, and Cleveland 5,538,233; and in 1892 he received, at the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago, the unanimous nomination for President, and the result of the election in November was: Cleveland 276 electoral votes, Harrison 144, and Weaver 24.

President Cleveland was married in the White House on June 2, 1886, to Frances, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar. A daughter was born to them on October 3, 1891, and was christened Ruth.



*Grover Cleveland*  
*Nov 1892*

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

Vice-President of the United States,

Was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on October 23, 1835. His ancestors were farmers for several generations back. His early training was entirely agricultural, and the school to which he went was an old-fashioned log house.

In 1852 young Adlai, then sixteen years of age, moved with his parents to Bloomington, Illinois; but in two or three years returned to Kentucky and entered Center College, at Danville in that state. This was a Presbyterian institution, and was quite celebrated in its time. Young Stevenson remained in this college about three years, although he did not graduate. His after life shows that he lost no interest in the institution, for some years after leaving school he returned to Kentucky and showed his devotion to the institution by marrying Miss Green, the daughter of the president of the college.

Immediately after leaving college he entered as student the law office of Robert E. Williams, of Bloomington, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1859 in his twenty-third year. During this year he left Bloomington and removed to Metamora, in Woodford county of the same state. Soon after his removal to Metamora he was appointed master in chancery, which office he held for four years.

In 1861 he was elected to the office of district attorney, which under the old constitution of Illinois was an office whose work extended over several counties, having to "ride the circuit" mostly in stages or on horseback. This office he also held for four years.

During the war Mr. Stevenson was a strong Union man, and, while he did not participate personally, he did a great deal of work in the raising of troops in Woodford county.

In 1869 he returned to Bloomington and continued his practice until elected to congress in 1874. Mr. Stevenson entered congress in the first house of representatives controlled by the democrats after the war. In the congressional election of 1876, Mr. Stevenson having been renominated for congress, was defeated by Thomas F. Tipton by a majority of less than 350 votes, although the republican candidate for President had carried the district by several thousand. After his term expired in congress he returned to the practice of his profession in Bloomington.

In 1878 he was again nominated by the convention of his party, and was returned to congress after an absence of two years by a good majority. During this congress, as in his first term, he served on many of the most important committees. Mr. Stevenson was nominated again for congress in 1880, but was defeated by only 242, when his district gave Garfield about 3,000.

In 1885 Mr. Stevenson was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, and retired from this office in March, 1889.

In February, 1889, just before the close of the Cleveland administration, Mr. Stevenson was nominated without consultation with him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but as a republican President had been elected in the meantime, the senate took advantage of this fact to "hang up" the appointment, and so the nomination was neither confirmed nor rejected.

In April, 1892, he was elected delegate-at-large by his state convention to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and was afterward chosen as chairman of the delegation. At this convention he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Stevenson has been a constant democrat all his life. His first vote, cast in 1856, was for Buchanan, and he has never supported the nominee of any other party than his own. Whatever the election might be — national, state or local — he has looked upon himself, and his neighbors and friends have looked upon him, as a constant partisan.

He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Illinois, and has been since boyhood.



*Adlai E. Stevenson*



## WALTER Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State,

Was born March 17, 1832, on a farm near Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana. When two years of age his father, then sheriff of the county, was killed while attempting an arrest.

The widow with her family of six children struggled along. Young Walter did his share of the work, in the summer working on the farm, while in winter he attended the district school. In this way he passed eighteen years, his mother managing to give him one year at the seminary at Corydon. Then he was employed by the county auditor at Corydon, with a salary of \$8 a month and board, and saving his money so earned spent a year at the State University at Bloomington. He returned to Corydon and worked with the county clerk at \$1 a day, passing his leisure hours studying law under the guidance of Judge William A. Porter, one of the noted characters of the section, a martinet who drilled his pupil thoroughly. After three years of such work Judge Gresham was admitted to practice, and entered into partnership with Thomas E. Slaughter, afterward a circuit court judge.

Seeing the negro drivers chasing their slaves through his home county in early life, gave him a horror of the traffic. The first republican campaign found him in a law office. He joined the party, took up the anti-slavery cause, and was one of the five men in the county who took the stump.

In 1860 he was elected to the legislature from Harrison county, was chairman of the Military Committee, and most active in aiding the legion law, which enabled Governor Morton to rush troops to the front. Gresham had organized a company of home guards and led them into the service, being first captain and then lieutenant-colonel. He became colonel of the 53d Indiana in December, 1861, and joined General Grant at Savannah. He was made brigadier-general for good work before Vicksburg. When before Atlanta, July 20, 1864, General Gresham was disabled, a minie-ball breaking his leg below the knee as he was leading a charge. This was the last of his service.

The next year he resumed the practice of law at New Albany with General John M. Bntler.

He was the republican candidate for congress in 1866 and 1868, and though beaten it is known that the first time he got more votes than his opponent, Kerr.

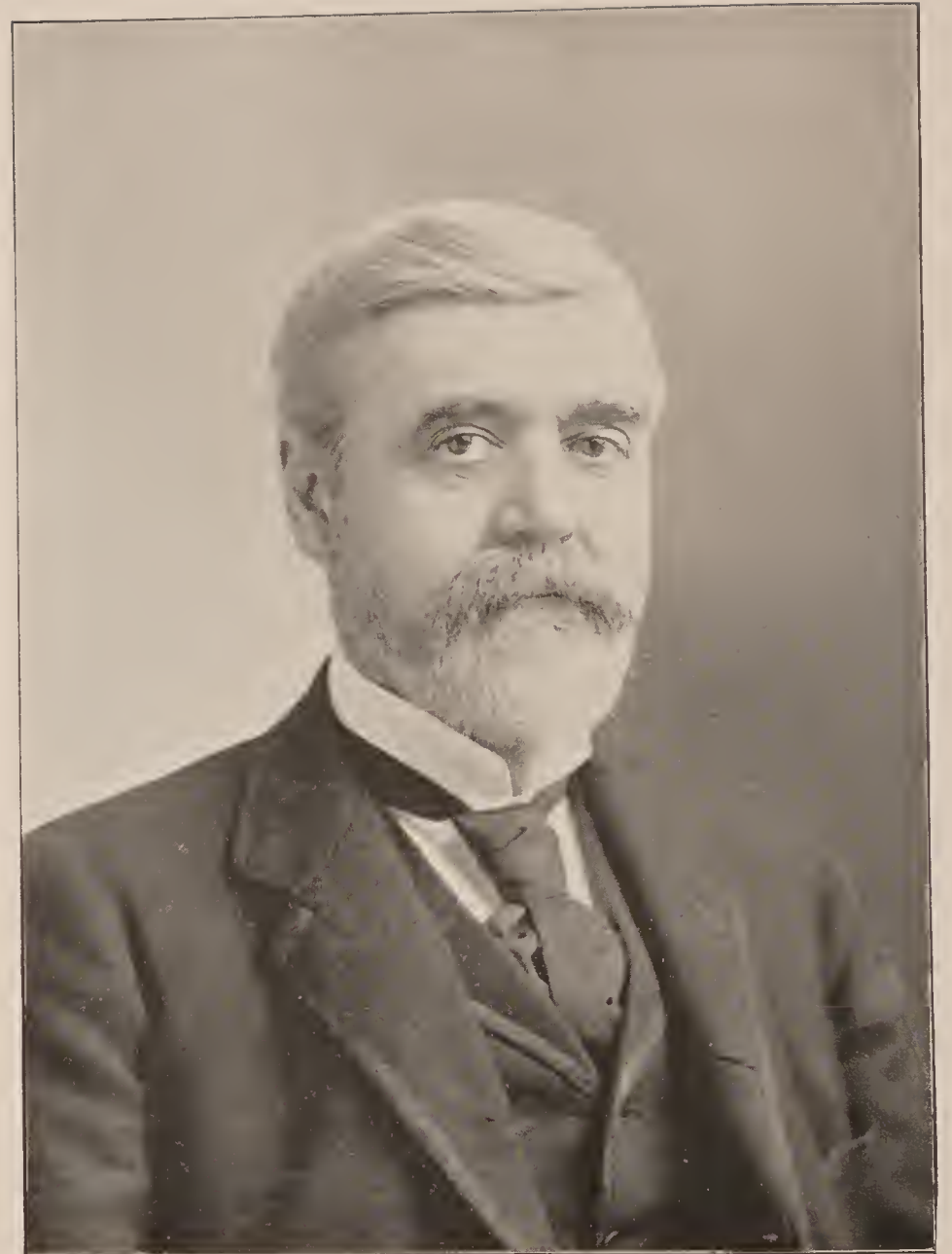
When General Grant was elected President, Gresham was offered the collectorship at New Orleans, and the district attorneyship, but declined. He recommended Judge Slaughter for the United States district judgeship, but Grant sent Gresham's name to the senate without asking the Judge, and he was confirmed. There was trouble at once, Gresham insisting he would not accept, but Slaughter turned in for him and insisted on it. For twelve years he served, not one decision being reversed by the Supreme Court.

He was called to Arthur's cabinet as Postmaster-General, and then as Secretary of the Treasury, leaving the latter to succeed Judge Drummond on the circuit bench. In the postoffice department he secured the reduction of newspaper rates, reduction of Canadian postage, and a postal connection with Mexico.

On the bench his greatest decision was in the Wabash case, when he went beneath technicalities and put all the lines of the system under a receiver, thus giving Jay Gould a direct slap in the face. It was popular, and made him more famous than ever before.

His predominating trait is honesty of purpose, and he looks beneath technicalities to the equity of every cause. He is social, approachable, and well liked by every one.

Judge Gresham married, in 1858, Miss Matilda McGrain, daughter of a farmer living near Corydon. They have a son and a daughter. They now live in Chicago.



## JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Secretary of the Treasury,

Began his life in immediate contact with the soil. His father, Lilbon H. Carlisle, was a small farmer in what is now Kenton, Kentucky, but was in 1835, when John G. was born, Campbell county.

The county was subsequently divided, and the old Carlisle farm, situated only a few miles from Covington, fell to the part which was called Kenton.

Soon after John G. was born his father died, and from that time on his mother conducted the farm. When it came to doing farm work John was known as a mortally lazy boy. Many times when he was supposed to be in the field at work, he was found stretched out in some shady nook buried in a book, and at such times he was always giving the horse a rest, he said. In fact the horse that went out with Master John to work always struck a "snap."

It was very evident at an early stage in the youth's career that all attempts to make him a farmer might as well be abandoned. Leaving the farm he went to Covington and obtained a situation as a teacher, having at that time but comparatively little education, and that little had been acquired partially in the common schools of the country, but principally by solitary reading and study. However, teaching was not his objective point. It was the law, and it was not long before he was admitted as a student into the office of John W. Stevenson, and in 1858, when but twenty-three years old, he was admitted to the bar. His first speech in his first case was a signal success.

The next year he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. He lacked a few months of the twenty-five years of age requisite to admission to the legislature when he was elected, but by the time the legislature convened he had passed the turning mark and was duly sworn in.

He was a strong Union man from the beginning, and all through the war, but took no part in the struggle in any way; he remained all through it in Covington practicing his profession.

In 1866 he entered public life again as a member of the Kentucky State Senate, served his term, was reelected, and during his second term resigned to accept the lieutenant-governorship to which he had in the meantime been chosen. That was in 1871. Five years later he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress and in congress he remained until his election in 1890 to the United States Senate to fill the place made vacant by the death of Senator Beck.

Long before his election to congress his law practice had grown to be one of the largest and most lucrative in Kentucky.

It was as Speaker that his great powers first stood revealed. It is safe to say that, all things considered, he was the best Speaker that ever wielded the gavel in the house of representatives. This is high praise, but it is substantially the unanimous verdict of those who sat under him during the three terms he held that high position. The cast of his mind is, over and above all things, judicial. This judicial cast of mind, possessed in such a pronounced degree as Senator Carlisle possesses it, made him one of the fairest speakers that ever sat in the chair. A strong partisan himself, and keenly alive to all the points which might be turned to partisan advantage, he yet was always inexorable in his refusal to strain the rules to the advantage of his party friends. Not a single one of all his thousands of rulings was ever appealed from in the House. This in itself is a most extraordinary record. He was furthermore always courteous and considerate. He never, in all the wildest moments of excitement, lost his head or his temper. His round, melodious voice always kept its even, dignified pitch. His control of the House was admirable.



*John G. Carlisle*



## DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War,

Was born in Cortlandville, Cortland county, New York, in 1851. His father, John B. Lamont, and his mother, Elizabeth Scott, are still living at McGrawville, in Cortland county.

Mr. Lamont's first work was as a clerk in his father's store. He performed this work on the same days that he attended the village school, where he was fitted for the Central Academy, which succeeded the abolitionist college at the breaking out of the war. He finished his academic course and entered Union College in the class of 1872.

He was appointed by the governor, at the age of nineteen, one of the deputy clerks of the assembly. At twenty he was sent as a delegate to the state convention at Rochester, in 1871. That was a famous convention, the one that followed close upon the exposure of the corruption under Tweed in New York city. When Mr. Lamont was twenty-one he was nominated by the democrats for county clerk of Cortland county, and, although opposing one of the most popular men in that strongly republican county, he came within a few votes of reversing a majority that had stood at 1,600 on the other side. The next year found him running for the assembly on the democratic ticket, and again he had the prize at the ends of his fingers, but lost it by a very few votes. That was in 1874.

Mr. Tilden, who was then elected governor, sent for Lamont to go to Albany, when he again became deputy clerk of the assembly.

Subsequently he was appointed chief clerk of the State Department under Mr. John Bigelow. His intimacy with Mr. Tilden still distinguished him, and he found himself one of the young men whom the governor called about him for assistance in making up his organization of the party in the state. Others of that bodyguard were Senator David B. Hill, the late Edgar K. Apgar, Charles S. Fairchild, William A. Beach, Horatio Seymour, Jr., and William E. Smith.

In the formation of what came to be called the Tilden machine, Mr. Lamont was very active. And he bore no small part in securing the nomination and election of such men as the great governor favored.

He was secretary of the state committee during the state campaign of 1875, Mr. Tilden being the director of the campaign.

When Grover Cleveland was a candidate for governor, Lamont worked for his election precisely as he had for the previous candidates of his party.

Before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as governor, Mr. Lamont visited him in Buffalo, and the post of military secretary on his staff was offered to Lamont. That place carried with it the title of "Colonel," which Mr. Lamont had not worn before.

When Cleveland was inaugurated governor, he selected Lamont as his private secretary. He remained with Cleveland all the time he was governor, and in 1884 went with him to Washington, there to continue as his private secretary.

At the end of Cleveland's administration Mr. Lamont went to New York and connected himself with a street railway company; was both a director and large stockholder.

He became while in New York city a director in eight companies. Among them were the Continental National Bank, the New York Security and Trust Company, the New York Loan and Improvement Company, the New York & Northern Railroad, the Albany & Greenbush Bridge Company, and all the street railroads of the Whitney syndicate, and held the places of secretary or treasurer in several of these companies.

In 1892, on account of his health, he made a six months' tour of all the principal countries of Europe.

He married, in 1874, Miss Julia Kinney, of Cortland.



*Daniel S. Lamont*



## WILSON S. BISSELL.

Postmaster-General,

Was born in New London, Oneida county, New York, December 31, 1847. When he was six years old his parents moved to Buffalo. He attended the public schools in this city until he went to a private school in New Haven to prepare for college. He graduated with honors from Yale, after a four years' course.

At the age of twenty-two years he began the study of law with A. P. Lanning, who subsequently formed a copartnership with Grover Cleveland and Oscar Folsom.

In the fall of 1872 Mr. Bissell formed a partnership with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass, and about a year later Mr. Cleveland became a member of the firm, which was thereafter known as Bass, Cleveland & Bissell.

That firm was gradually dissolved, first by the removal of Mr. Bass to Colorado on account of ill health, and by election of Mr. Cleveland as governor of New York.

Mr. Bissell reorganized the firm, and for two or three years it bore the name of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear, and the firm is now Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell, Mr. Bissell's brother, Herbert P., having been admitted to a partnership.

The firm has always enjoyed a large practice, and Mr. Bissell for the past few years has been obliged to refuse a large amount of the business which has been offered to him.

The special character of his practice has been that of counsel for corporations. He is regarded as being one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country.

He has been president of two or three railroads in the western part of New York and in Pennsylvania. He is now a director in a large number of corporations, both railroad and commercial.

He has been an active member of the democratic party for many years, but never could be induced to hold a political office, with the exception that he was presidential elector-at-large in 1884. He has repeatedly been solicited by his party associates to take important local nominations, but his invariable answer has been a positive negative.

He has been a delegate to state conventions three or four times, and in 1890 was appointed by Governor Hill as a member of the commission of thirty-eight lawyers appointed for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Judiciary Article of the Constitution of the state of New York.

Socially Mr. Bissell is a genial and companionable man. Of uncommonly large stature, he naturally attracts attention wherever he may be, and his intellectual qualities soon convince persons meeting him for the first time that he is a big man other than physically. Although a man of strong convictions, resolute and determined, Mr. Bissell is uniformly good-natured. He is fond of a good joke, and is usually the life of his own particular circle at the club. Two years ago he was elected president of the Buffalo Club.



*W. S. Bissell*

## RICHARD OLNEY.

Attorney-General,

Was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835.

Graduated from Brown University in 1856, and Harvard law school two years later.

He is known to be one of the best corporation lawyers in New England.

He was for several years counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and was general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, and many other large corporations.

His only political venture was when he represented the second Norfolk district in the legislature in 1874. This was the year when there was a great overturn in state politics, William Gaston defeating Governor Talbot by nearly 8,000 votes.

In Mr. Olney's district there was a close contest. On the face of the returns he was only five behind, a recount made it a tie, and on a new election he won the seat.

Twice he has been offered a Massachusetts justiceship, but declined, having the last offer from Governor Russell.

A few years ago he was the party candidate for attorney-general in his state.

Mr. Olney is a man of large wealth, and his income from his practice was estimated to be fully \$50,000 per year.

The selection of Mr. Richard Olney for the office of attorney general may safely be pronounced excellent. No lawyer who knows him doubts that Mr. Olney stands at the front of his profession, not by arrogation, but by merit, and he being selected to the office of attorney general met with high approval all over the country.



*Richard Olney*



## HILARY A. HERBERT,

Secretary of the Navy,

Was born in Lawrenceville, South Carolina, fifty-eight years ago. His father was a planter, a democrat, and a school teacher. Hilary, while an active boy in field sports, developed an aptitude for study at an early age. His family removed to Alabama when he was twelve years old.

Six years afterward he entered the University of Alabama. On leaving it he stood first in his class. Two years afterward he entered the University of Virginia. After a two years' course there he returned home, studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

He had fairly entered upon his profession and was achieving success, when Alabama seceded from the Union.

Immediately after Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery, Herbert joined the Southern army in Virginia, as captain in the 8th Alabama Regiment. His first service was under Gen. J. B. Magruder at the siege of Yorktown. The 8th Alabama was engaged in nearly every battle on the peninsula. Herbert was wounded and captured in the fight at Fair Oaks. Even at that early day he had won the commission of major. Within two months, however, he was exchanged, and again entered active service. Not long afterward he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

He was in the fight at Fredericksburg and at Salem Heights, his regiment being in Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division. He was engaged at Antietam and at Gettysburg. In the latter battle the 8th Alabama was in Anderson's division, A. P. Hill's corps. It was confronted by the regiment of Martin Maginess on the Union side. Twenty years afterward Herbert and Maginess sat in adjoining seats in the house of representatives.

After Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania came the campaign of the Wilderness. In the deadly battle near Spottsylvania, Herbert was seriously wounded; the bone was shot out of his left arm, which to this day hangs useless at his side, a silent reminder of Lee's desperate struggle with Grant in the Wilderness. Herbert was on foot in the thick woods at the head of his regiment when the bullet struck his arm. It turned him completely around. His men bore him from the field. His wound was of such a nature that he could not return to the army. After being promoted to colonel he was retired. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and became the head of the bar in his county.

Two years after the war he married Miss Ella Smith, of Selma. She was said to be the most beautiful woman in Alabama. She afterward became a great ornament of society in Washington. When she died, eight years ago, she was vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association.

In 1872 Colonel Herbert removed from Greenville, where he had lived since the war, to Montgomery. There he formed a partnership with Virgil Murphy, a prominent lawyer. The firm was Herbert & Murphy. After practicing together for three years, the partnership was dissolved and Colonel Herbert became a member of the firm of Clopton, Herbert & Chambers. When the colonel was elected to congress his firm had the largest practice of any law firm in Alabama.

The colonel first appeared upon the floor of the house of representatives in 1877. His first service in the House was at the extra session called in October, 1877, after the inauguration of President Hayes. He only intended to serve the one term, but his work in congress was so highly commended by the people that they kept him there until he was chosen a member of Cleveland's cabinet. Space will not permit of giving the faintest idea of the great success of his efforts in congress during the many years he was a member.

Miss Herbert, who presides over her father's home, is the youngest lady in the cabinet circle. She has been well educated, and a valuable assistant to her father. She keeps abreast of the public matters in which he is interested.



*Hilary A. Herbert*

## HOKE SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior,

Was born in Newton, North Carolina, December 2, 1855. His family were among the early settlers of New England.

When he was sixteen years of age his father removed to Atlanta, Georgia, where his son began the study of law.

His father is Prof. H. H. Smith, who some years ago was the president of a college in North Carolina, but at the present time is the principal of a girl's high school of Atlanta. His mother who is still living was Miss Hoke, daughter of Judge Hoke.

Mr. Smith commenced the study of law when sixteen years of age, and being admitted to the bar he devoted his energies to the law, and soon secured an extensive practice, and at the time of entering Cleveland's cabinet, the income from his law business was estimated to be from \$30,000 to \$35,000 per year.

He is known throughout Georgia and Alabama as an anti-corporation lawyer, and the big suits against railroad companies which he has won for his clients are numbered in the hundreds.

He is an eloquent and engaging public speaker and versed in political methods. It was largely due to his efforts in the democratic convention at Chicago, in July, 1892, that the southern delegates were induced to tender their allegiance to Mr. Cleveland. His influence during the campaign was also potent with good results and did much toward bringing him into national prominence. His abilities are unquestioned among those who know him best, and his character is above reproach.

Besides being a lawyer, Mr. Smith has had some experience in the newspaper profession. Buying the *Atlanta Journal* at a time when its fortunes were not of the brightest, he adopted the policy which Mr. Grady found so successful in building up the *Atlanta Constitution*. He employed good men, paid them good salaries and encouraged them in their work. Whenever a reporter brought in an exclusive piece of news or did the work assigned to him with unusual excellence, he found awaiting him an order for the best suit of clothes that the city afforded. Once, when a city editor of the *Journal* executed a commission with special credit, Mr. Smith presented him with a horse and buggy.

Mr. Smith married the daughter of Howell Cobb, ex-governor of Georgia, and one of the bravest generals in the Confederate Army; he was also Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce.

Mrs. Smith is a sister of Mrs. Henry Jackson, who is recognized as the leader of society in Atlanta, and Mrs. Smith's receptions, it is said, are memorable occasions in the Georgia city.



*Hoke Smith*



## J. STERLING MORTON.

### Secretary of Agriculture,

Was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, April 22, 1832. His father, Julius Dewin Morton, was a native of St. Albans, Vermont.

Removing with his parents to Monroe, Michigan, at an early age, Mr. Morton attended school at Monroe; subsequently at the State University at Ann Arbor, and finally at Union College, New York, then under the charge of E. Nott, from whom he received his diploma in 1854.

He then took up the study of law and graduated from the Michigan University law department.

He then entered the law office of William A. Moore, of Detroit, and one of the next things he did was to get married.

While a student he met Miss Caroline Joy French, of Detroit. Miss Joy's parents died when she was still a young girl and she was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. David French. Sterling and Caroline became engaged when the latter was fourteen years of age and were married October 30, 1854. Shortly after they removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and Mr. Morton made a contract with the Town Site Company, becoming owner of five town shares and several lots in the town site.

He received the sum of \$50 a month for editing the *Nebraska City News*. This he held for about a year, resigning the position in 1857, and doing editorial work at intervals until 1877.

In 1855 he was elected to the territorial legislature; was again a candidate in 1856, but was defeated by eighteen votes in consequence of his opposition to chartering "wild-cat" banks. He was reinstated as a member in 1857, and took an active part in the adjournment of the legislature to Florence.

He succeeded Thomas B. Cuming, as secretary of the territory in the spring of 1858, and became active governor within a few months by the resignation of Governor Richardson, and was succeeded in his position by A. S. Paddock in 1861.

In the fall of 1860 he was nominated by the democrats as a delegate to congress, his opponent being Samuel G. Daily. The result of the election showed Morton fourteen votes in the majority, and he was accordingly certified as delegate. The session coming on and his party being in the minority, his seat was contested and the question finally decided in favor of his opponent. Returning home, Mr. Morton took no active part in politics until the spring of 1866, when he received the gubernatorial nomination, contesting with David Butler the honor of being the first governor of Nebraska. In consequence of the irregularities of Rock Bluffs precinct, Cass county, by which about 160 votes were thrown out, Butler was declared elected.

Without a caucus being held, Morton received the entire strength of his party for United States Senator. The vote for senator stood 28 to 21 in favor of T. W. Tipton.

Mr. Morton was appointed to represent Nebraska at the Paris exposition and was one of the commissioners at the Philadelphia exposition. He has been a prominent member and president of the state board of agriculture and horticulture.



A handwritten signature of J. Sterling Morton. The signature is written in a fluid, cursive script. The first letter 'J' is large and loops around the first part of the name. The last name 'Morton' is written in a similar cursive style. The signature is positioned below the portrait.



## MELVILLE W. FULLER,

Chief Justice of the United States,

Was born in Augusta, Maine, on February 11, 1833. Entered Bowdoin College at an early age, and graduated in 1853. He began the study of law almost immediately, under the direction of his uncle, George M. Weston, at Bangor, Maine, and also attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Law School. In 1855 he formed a partnership with his uncle, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, at Augusta, with whom he was associated as editor of the *Age*, a leading democratic paper. In the following year he became president of the common council of his native town, and also served as city solicitor.

Although meeting with remarkable success, and enjoying the most enviable prospects, he resolved, with the enterprising spirit of a pioneer, upon a removal to the West, and toward the close of the year 1856, established himself in Chicago. Here he was engaged in active practice for thirty-three years, rising gradually to the highest rank, and taking part in all the important arguments of the time. In the famous Cheney case he greatly distinguished himself, defending the bishop before an ecclesiastical council against a charge of canonical disobedience, and astonishing his hearers by his extraordinary knowledge of ecclesiastical law, and his familiarity with the writings of the fathers of the church. His argument of the same case before the Supreme Court of Illinois has been pronounced a masterpiece of forensic eloquence and skill.

His participation in politics has been slight. In 1861 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and in 1862 served for a single term in the legislature.

He was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880.

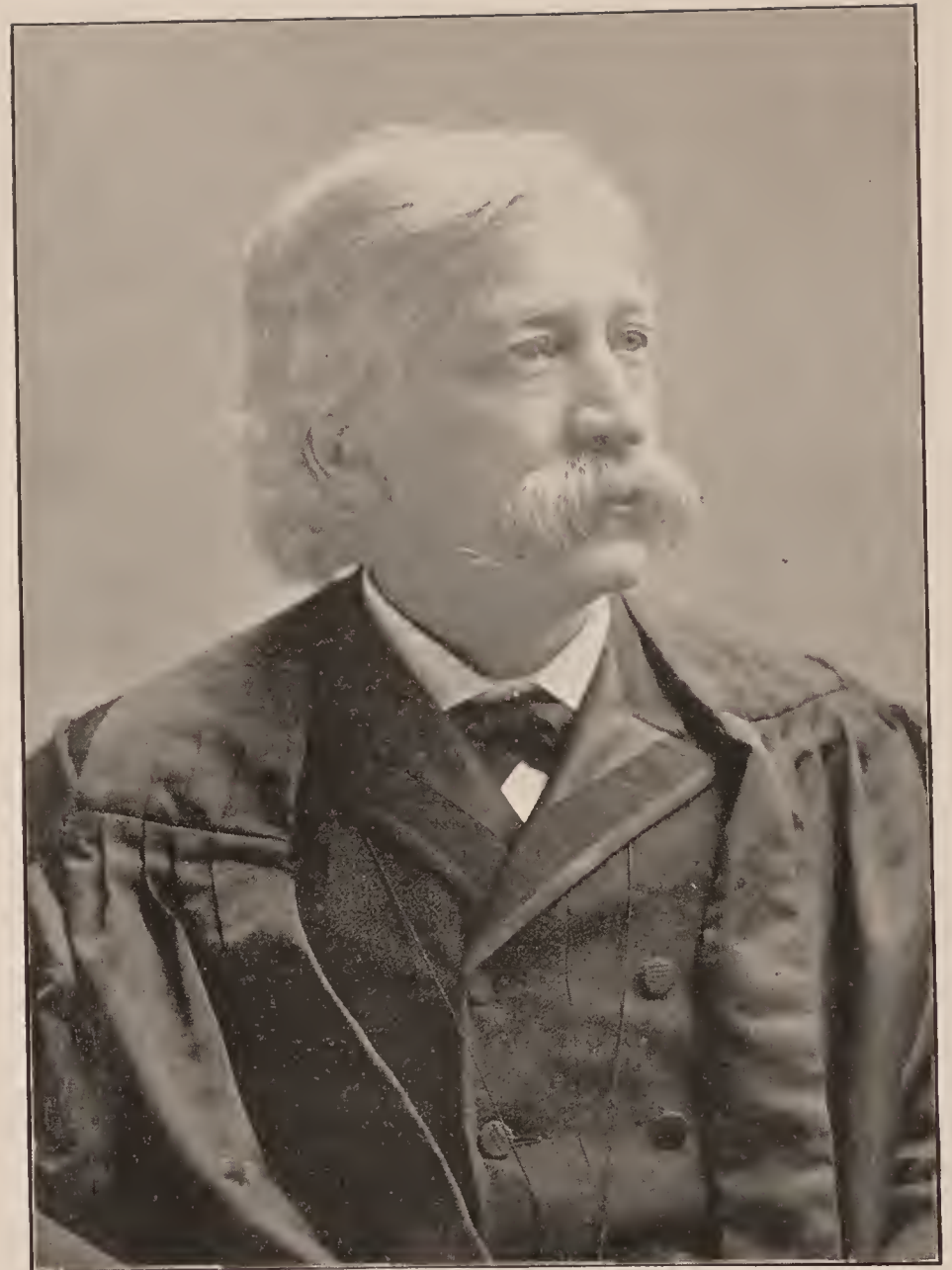
He is a ripe scholar in the classics, familiar with several European languages, diligent in research, fluent in speech, and ready with his pen; he has attained a high reputation as an orator, and has delivered many notable addresses. Of these the most important was in commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, delivered before the two houses of congress, on December 11, 1889; an oration characterized by ardent patriotism, descriptive power, historic spirit, and lofty eloquence.

The Northwestern University in 1884, and Bowdoin in 1888, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He presides with dignity and grace over the deliberations of the tribunal, and is known to the bar as a man of amiable disposition and generous impulse.

The death of Chief Justice Waite occurred on March 23, 1889, and Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as his successor, and was duly commissioned July 20 of the same year.

(See page 132.)



*Melville W. Fuller*

## STEPHEN J. FIELD,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., was born in Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816. In 1819 the family moved to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spent ten years of his boyhood.

In 1829 he accompanied his sister to Asia Minor, her husband, Rev. Josiah Brewer, having undertaken an educational mission to the Greeks. He remained two years and a half in the East, chiefly in Smyrna and Athens, and learned to speak and write with ease the modern Greek language.

He entered Williams College in 1833, and graduated in 1837 with the highest honors of his class. In 1833 he began the study of law in the office of his brother, David Dudley Field, in New York, and in 1841 became his partner, and so remained for seven years.

In 1848 he traveled extensively in Europe. Shortly after his return he sailed for California, and arrived at San Francisco December 28, 1849.

On January 18 following he was chosen alcalde of Marysville. Under the Mexican law the alcalde was an officer of very limited jurisdiction, but in the anomalous condition of affairs in California at that time he was called upon to exercise and did exercise very great powers, both in civil and criminal matters, and as an executive officer. Alcalde Field accordingly administered justice, punished crime, and made and enforced necessary police regulations until the election and appointment of officers under the new constitution.

He was elected to the assembly of the second legislature, which was the first one chosen after the admission of California into the union, and was placed on the judiciary committee.

From 1851 to 1857 he practiced his profession, and was then elected a judge of the supreme court of the state for the term of six years. He became chief justice in September, 1859.

In 1863, before the expiration of his term on the state bench, Judge Field was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The appointment was made upon the unanimous recommendation of the congressional delegation of the Pacific Coast, then consisting of four senators and four representatives, of whom five were democrats and three republicans, all of them union men.

In the United States Supreme Court he has, for over thirty years, borne his share of its labors.

His life has been twice attempted. Some twenty-eight years ago he received through the mail a package containing a deadly machine, but fortunately was prevented from opening it. Upon the inside was found pasted against the lid a copy of his decision in the Pueblo case, by which a large number of speculators and adventurers, who had occupied land in San Francisco as squatters, had been deposed. And a few years ago Judge Terry, a man notorious for violence, yet formerly his associate in the supreme court of California, who, incensed at a decision adverse to his personal interests, assisted by his wife, attempted insult and assassination. Some months afterward the Deputy United States Marshal, who was specially deputed as an attendant to protect the justice in the performance of his duties, shot Terry in a railway eating house (where they accidentally met) as he was about to commit a deadly assault upon the justice.



*Stephen J. Field*



## JOHN M. HARLAN,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Was born June 1, 1833, in Boyle county, Kentucky. He was the son of Hon. James Harlan, who was one of the representatives from Kentucky in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses, Attorney-General of Kentucky in 1848 and the eight succeeding years. In 1862, at the special request of President Lincoln, he accepted the office of United States Attorney for Kentucky District, and holding that position until his death.

Young Harlan graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in 1850, studied law at Transylvania University, and practiced his profession at Frankfort. He occupied the position of county judge in 1858. Unsolicited by him, he received the succeeding year the nomination from the elements united in opposition to the democratic party, to a seat in congress, and out of a total vote of over sixteen thousand in the district fell but sixty-seven short of an election.

The next year he was a Bell and Everett elector upon the state ticket, and, following that election, removed to Louisville, and there associated himself with the Hon. W. F. Bullock in the practice of law.

Upon the outbreak of the war he was fearless in the expression of his devotion to the Union, and in the fall of 1861, raised the 10th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, which formed a portion of Gen. George H. Thomas' Division. Upon the death of his father in the spring of 1863, although his name was before the senate for confirmation as a brigadier-general of volunteers, he felt compelled to resign his position.

Immediately upon his return from the army, he accepted a unanimous nomination of the Union party of Kentucky for the office of attorney-general, and his election following, his official duties demanded his presence at the capital of the state. There he remained until the fall of 1867, when he returned to active practice in Louisville.

Having supported the election of Grant and Colfax, he felt compelled against his inclinations, in 1871, to accept the unanimous nomination of the republican party for the office of governor; and after a canvass of the entire state with his opponent he received a vote nearly fifty per cent over the aggregate congressional vote for the republican nominees of the previous year in the state.

The following year his name was presented by the republican convention of Kentucky as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and in 1875, he still further increased the republican vote in a renewed canvass for governor. At the republican convention which nominated Mr. Hayes for President he was chairman of the Kentucky delegation.

He subsequently declined to accept from that President a diplomatic position as a substitute for the attorney-generalship, to which, before he reached Washington, the President intended to assign to him.

He served as a member of the Louisiana Commission appointed by President Hayes.

On November 29, 1877, he was commissioned, and on December 10 took his seat, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to the arduous duties as a member of that tribunal he has accepted the chair of Constitutional Law in the Columbian Law School at Washington.

He was appointed by President Harrison in 1892 as one of the arbitrators to represent the United States in the convention held at Paris to settle the Behring Sea question.

Justice Harlan unites to advantage a commanding presence with a genial, cordial manner of his old Kentucky home. As a gentleman, a judge and a Christian he is known and esteemed among a large circle of the best citizens of the republic.



*John M. Harlan*

## HORACE GRAY,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born March 24, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1845. His father, who was prominently connected with the iron interests, and a man of considerable wealth, afforded his son the opportunity, by extensive travel in Europe, to apply and enlarge the education before acquired. Upon completing the tour of Europe he returned to Harvard, entered the law school, and subsequently familiarized himself with the practical details of court proceedings, in the office of Judge Lowell.

In early manhood he associated himself with the founders of the free soil party, but the practice of his profession soon so largely absorbed his attention that his subsequent connection with politics has seemed almost a nominal one. Entering upon practice early in 1851, he secured a prominent position at the bar, controlling many important cases; but on March 3, 1854, he was appointed reporter of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, which position he held until 1861.

Sixteen volumes of reports attest the fidelity and discrimination with which he discharged his official duties.

In 1857, while still occupying the position of reporter, he formed a law partnership with Judge Hoar, but professional engagements and increasing practice induced him early in 1861 to resign his official position. Governor Andrew, on August 24, 1864, appointed him associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and upon the death of Chief Justice Chapman, September 5, 1873, he was appointed to the vacancy.

President Arthur, on December 20, 1881, commissioned Judge Gray an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. While a change from the chief justiceship of Massachusetts to the Supreme Court of the United States can hardly be regarded as one from a brevet to full rank, yet the latter position attracts perhaps more notice, and to say that expectations naturally indulged, from the worthy service he had rendered as chief justice of that state, have been realized in his new position, is but to formulate the general judgment of the bar.

Mr. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court that "Congress has the constitutional power to make the treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as time of war; and that the impressing upon the treasury notes of the United States the quality of being a legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means, and conducive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted powers of congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and, therefore, within the meaning of that instrument, 'necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States.'"

While in social life Justice Gray is pleasant and unreserved, upon the bench he has something of the old-time dignity which marked the judicial officer as one removed from familiar intercourse with men.



*Horace Gray*



## SAMUEL BLATCHFORD,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Is a native of New York city. He was born March 9, 1820. After careful training for his collegiate course in the best preparatory schools of the city, he entered Columbia College, from which he graduated when seventeen years of age. He subsequently, in 1867, received the degree of LL.D. from that college.

William H. Seward, having been elected governor of New York in 1838, selected Mr. Blatchford as his private secretary, which place he held for nearly three years.

He was admitted to the bar in January, 1842, and entered on the practice of his profession in the city of New York.

In 1845 he removed to Auburn, New York, and became the law partner of ex-Governor Seward.

In 1852 he commenced the publication of the decisions of the second circuit of the United States Court, and two years later removed to New York city. In May, 1867, he was appointed, by President Johnson, judge of the district court for the southern district of New York.

President Hayes, on March 4, 1878, appointed Judge Blatchford circuit judge of the second judicial circuit.

On March 22, 1882, President Arthur commissioned Judge Blatchford as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The position of Judge Blatchford, as district and circuit judge, in the locality over which he has exercised jurisdiction, has perhaps given him greater experience in admiralty and patent cases than any of his associates on the supreme bench have enjoyed. His volume of Prize Cases, and the twenty-three volumes of Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports, which began with 1846 and stand first among circuit reports, contain a large number of his carefully considered opinions, not only upon admiralty and patent cases, but involving many questions of commercial law.

As an admiralty judge he ranks among the foremost in the land, having considered and determined questions as to the rules of navigation on the high seas; as to excessive speed of steamers on the high seas in a fog; as to whether damage to a cargo by rats is a peril of the sea; as to process of foreign attachment in admiralty; as to re-insurance of a charter party; as to jurisdiction in admiralty of damages not done on the water; and as to the liability to a seizure in admiralty, for a maritime tort, of a steam tug belonging to a municipality and employed exclusively in public service.



*Sam Blatchford*



## DAVID J. BREWER,

**Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,**

Son of Rev. Josiah and Emilia A. Brewer, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. His mother's maiden name was Field; she was a sister of David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field. His father was a missionary to the Greeks in Turkey.

David J. Brewer commenced his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, but removed to New Haven, and graduated at Yale College in 1856. On leaving Yale he entered the law office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, in which he spent one year as a student, and completed his legal studies at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1858. In the fall of that year Mr. Brewer came West, and after a residence of a few months in Kansas City, started up the Arkansas valley for Pike's Peak and Denver. He returned to Kansas in June, 1859, and after a short visit home located in Leavenworth, September 13, 1859, since which time he has been a resident of that city, until January, 1890, when he moved to Washington, his present home.

In 1861 he was appointed United States Commissioner. In 1862 he was elected judge of the probate and criminal courts for Leavenworth county. In 1864 he was elected judge of the district court for the first judicial district. In 1868 he was elected county attorney for his county. In 1870 he was elected a justice of the supreme court, and was reelected again in 1876 and 1882. In March, 1884, and before the expiration of his third term on the supreme bench of the state, he was appointed by President Arthur as United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit. In December, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1863-4 he was a member of the board of education of Leavenworth city; in 1864-5 he was president of the board, and in 1865-8 superintendent of public schools for the county. During 1862-3, he was secretary of the Mercantile Library Association of Leavenworth, and its president in 1864. He was president of the State Teachers' Association in 1868. When the Mount Muncie Cemetery Association, the public cemetery of Leavenworth, was formed, in 1868, he became one of its trustees and was elected secretary, and has filled these offices to the present time.

On October 3, 1861, he was married to Louise R. Landon, of Burlington, Vermont. They have four daughters, all living: Harriet Emilia, married September 11, 1889, to Aaron P. Jetmore, of Topeka, Kansas; Etta Louise, married April 18, 1892, to James L. Karrick, of Boston; Fanny Adele and Elizabeth Hale, unmarried.



*David J. Brewer*

## HENRY B. BROWN,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Was born in Lee, Massachusetts, March 21, 1836. His father was a manufacturer and his mother was a woman of exceptional strength of character.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1856, in the same class with Chauncey M. Depew, Justice David J. Brewer, and others who have since attained to national reputation.

At the close of his college course he spent a year in Europe, studying languages and traveling extensively on the continent. Returning, he began his law studies at New Haven, but received his degree from the Harvard Law Department.

In 1859 he went to Detroit, entering the office of a prominent law firm, in which he continued until April, 1861, when he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and assistant district attorney.

His connection with the latter office continued until 1868, when Governor Crapo made him judge of the Wayne circuit court, the highest court in the city of Detroit having a law and chancery jurisdiction. This appointment was merely to fill a vacancy caused by resignation and continued only a year, when the people, with their customary good judgment in such cases, elected a man immensely his inferior in every respect.

He then returned to the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with J. S. Newberry and Ashley Pond. The practice of the firm was largely in the United States Court, the firm being one of the most noted in admiralty practice in the lake region. This partnership continued till March, 1875, when President Grant appointed him judge of the United States district court for eastern Michigan, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. W. Longyear.

This judgeship he held till December 23, 1890. Then he was appointed by President Harrison to the Supreme Court of the United States to fill vacancy caused by the death of Justice Miller, and the appointment was received with universal satisfaction.

Justice Brown has always possessed judicial temperament in an eminent degree. He has a strong mind and a vigorous grasp of fundamental principles. At the same time he is painstaking and thorough in his investigations, and brings all the resources of ample learning and experience to his aid in reaching conclusions. To this combination of quality may perhaps be attributed the fact that the fifteen years he was judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Michigan very few of his decisions were overturned, and he had before him for adjudication some of the most celebrated cases in the lake region. This is especially true of admiralty cases, of which a far larger number were tried before him than in any other United States court.

Justice Brown has always been a republican, but has never mingled actively in politics.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Caroline Pitts, the daughter of a wealthy lumberman of Detroit. They have no children. His wife is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and the justice is an attendant upon its services.



*H. B. Brown*



## GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1832 ; descends from a well-known pioneer family, and is a cousin of the late James G. Blaine. His father was a brewer, and owned a brewery at the Point. It is a landmark and still stands. In 1840 the elder Shiras retired from business, having amassed a comfortable fortune. He turned his attention to the education of his children. Early in life the future supreme court justice showed that he was possessed of an unusual order of intellect. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Francis E. Herrou, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Shiras is a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1853, taking the Greek prize. He was a classmate of Chauncey M. Depew and President White, of Cornell. He returned to Pittsburgh and began to read law with Judge Hopewell Hepburn, of the district court. Judge Hepburn was considered one of the legal lights of his time. After becoming a member of the bar young Shiras went into partnership with Judge Hepburn for a few years.

About 1860 Mr. Shiras, who had acquired considerable prestige as a lawyer by that time, started out for himself. His career since has been an almost unbroken series of legal triumphs. He has figured in dozens of cases that have been recorded as precedents.

His practice has been along many lines, and he has frequently argued in the court to which he has been called.

Mr. Shiras has been engaged in much important litigation. In the case of Hartuppee vs. the city of Pittsburgh, Mr. Shiras represented the city. A late case in which Mr. Shiras was engaged was that of the Junction Railroad, in which the Supreme Court affirmed that railroad's right to cross the tracks of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Forty-third street. Mr. Shiras acted as counsel for the Monongahela Navigation Company in its case against the government which asked for the condemnation of lock No. 7. In the riot case of 1877, Gibson against Allegheny county, for indemnity on goods destroyed during the riot, Mr. Shiras was one of the counsel for the county.

He was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Harrison in 1892.



*Geo Shiras Jr.*

## HOWELL E. JACKSON,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Was born at Paris, Henry county, Tennessee, April 8, 1832. He is the son of Dr. A. Jackson.

He obtained his academic education in the vicinage of Jackson, Madison county, and graduated from the West Tennessee College at Jackson, in 1849.

In 1850 he entered the University of Virginia and completed the course there. He read law under A. W. O. Totten, then a member of the supreme court of Tennessee, and Judge Milton Brown. Next he attended the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1855, and graduated there in the summer of 1856.

He began the practice of law at Jackson and in 1858 removed to Memphis, where he formed a partnership with David M. Currie, ex-member of congress. At the beginning of hostilities he was appointed receiver under the Confederate sequestration act for West Tennessee. After the war he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law in partnership with Judge B. M. Estes and Judge Ellet.

Judge Jackson has been married twice; first, in 1859, to Miss Sophy Malloy, of Memphis, who died in 1873. His second wife is a daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding, of Nashville.

Shortly after his second marriage Judge Jackson removed to his old home at Jackson and formed a law partnership with Gen. Alex. W. Campbell.

He practiced until 1880, when he was elected to the legislature. He was elected United States senator by that body in 1881.

April 12, 1886, Judge Jackson was nominated by President Cleveland as circuit judge of the United States for the sixth judicial circuit.

Was appointed by President Harrison, February 2, 1893, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar.



*Howell E. Jackson*



# JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General, United States Army,

Was born in Chautauqua County, New York, September 29, 1831; appointed cadet United States Military Academy from Illinois, July, 1849, and graduated in the same class with Philip H. Sheridan, James B. McPherson and John B. Hood, 1853.

He was assigned to the 1st Regiment of Artillery and served in garrison in South Carolina and Florida in 1853-5, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States Military Academy in 1856-60. On leave of absence he filled the chair of professor of physics at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1860-1.

At the opening of the civil war he entered the volunteer service as major of the 1st Missouri Volunteers, April 26, 1861, and was appointed chief of staff to General Lyon, participating in the affairs at Dug Spring and Curran Postoffice, and battle of Wilson's Creek, in which General Lyon was killed. He then engaged in reorganizing the 1st Missouri Infantry Volunteers as an artillery regiment, during which time he hastily put upon the cars at St. Louis the men, guns, horses and harness of a battery, and joined the union forces near Fredericktown, Missouri, organized and equipped the battery, and took part in the battle of Fredericktown, October 21, 1861. On this day he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and a few days later brigadier-general of Missouri state militia. Organized and commanded the Missouri state militia, and was a member of army and navy board to examine the condition and fitness of the Mississippi gun and mortar boat flotilla. Organized and commanded the Army of the Frontier in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, forcing the Confederates south of the Arkansas river.

Major-General United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862. In command of the 3d Division, 14th Army Corps (Army of the Cumberland), April 20 to May 13, 1863. In command of the Department of the Missouri (ex-officio major-general, commanding Missouri State Militia), May 13, 1863, to January 31, 1864, during which time the forces under his command operated with success in Arkansas as far south as Little Rock, and cleared the state of Missouri of armed bands of partisans and guerillas.

Assigned to and commanded the Department and Army of the Ohio, 1864 to 1865, forming the left wing of General Sherman's army, opposing Johnston, participating in all the operations, movements and battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the demonstrations on Buzzard's Roost, battle of Resaca, battle of Dallas, movement against Lost Mountain, with numerous severe engagements; action of Kulp's farm, battle of Kenesaw Mountain, passage of Chattahoochee river, operations and battles in front of Atlanta, and siege of Atlanta.

He was then sent with the 3d Corps to report to General Thomas at Nashville, and commanded the troops in the field opposed to the Confederate general, Hood, including the affairs at Columbia, Spring Hill, and the battle of Franklin, which resulted in the repulse of Hood, with a loss of 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and about 700 prisoners; entire loss to the Union army was 2,300. This campaign was ended by the decisive victory gained by General Thomas near Nashville, in which General Schofield participated with the 23d Army Corps. In pursuit of the army under General Hood. Commissioned as brigadier-general, United States Army.

January, 1865, the Army of the Ohio, General Schofield commanding, was transported with all its material from Clifton, Tennessee, to Washington, District Columbia, in fourteen days, and transferred to North Carolina by February 8, 1865.

Brevetted Major-General United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

Commanded the Department of North Carolina and Army of the Ohio, capturing Fort Anderson and Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, and Kinston on the Neuse, forming a junction with General Sherman at Goldsboro. Present at the surrender of the Confederate army, under Gen. J. E. Johnston, at Durham's Station, North Carolina, and entrusted with the execution of the military convention of capitulation. In command of the Department of North Carolina. On special mission to Europe, November, 1865, to May, 1866. In command of the Department of the Potomac, Richmond, Virginia, August 16, 1866, to March 13, 1867, and of the First Military District (state of Virginia), March 13, 1867, to June, 1868. Secretary of War from June 2, 1868, to March 14, 1869, being retained in Grant's cabinet from March 4 to March 14. Promoted Major-General United States Army, March 14, 1869.

In the command of the Department of the Missouri 1869 to 1870, when he became commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, which he held until 1876. On special mission to Hawaiian Islands, December 30, 1872.

Appointed Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, 1876, and Commander of the Department of West Point, 1877 until 1881, when he was ordered to the command of the Military Division of the Gulf, which was discontinued in 1881. Then General Schofield spent a year in travel in Europe.

In command of the Military Division of the Pacific, 1882 till 1883, when he succeeded Lieutenant-General Sheridan in command of the Division of the Missouri. Relieved from the command of the Division of the Missouri and assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, 1886. Assigned to the command of the Army of the United States, August 24, 1888.



*John M. Schofield*



# OLIVER O. HOWARD,

Major-General, United States Army.

Was born in Leeds, Maine, November 8, 1830. Fitted for college in the common schools and academies of his native state, entered Bowdoin College in September, 1846, and graduated in 1850. During his college course, to help his widowed mother pay the expenses of his education, he taught winter schools in Leeds and Livermore, Maine. Entered United States Military Academy September 1, 1850, graduated No. 4 in a class of forty-six, July 1, 1854. Lieutenant Howard was chief ordnance officer on the staff of General Harney during the Seminole Indian hostilities in Florida, 1856-7.

Assistant Professor of Mathematics United States Military Academy, 1857 till 1861; resigned to take the colonelcy of the 3d Maine Regiment. Commanded the 3d Brigade, Heintzleman's Division, in Manassas campaign of July, 1862, including the first battle of Bull Run, and for gallantry in that engagement was made brigadier-general of United States volunteers September 3, 1861. Commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac in McClellan's peninsular campaign, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 1, 1862, where he was twice wounded, losing his right arm. While disabled by wounds and during convalescence he engaged in raising volunteers in Maine.

At the battle of Antietam, September, 1862, when Major-General Sedgewick was wounded, General Howard succeeded him in the command of the 2d Division, 2d Corps. November 29, 1862, he was promoted to major-general United States volunteers and commanded the 11th Corps in the Chancellorsville campaign, spring of 1862, and in the Pennsylvania campaign of the following summer.

General Howard succeeded Major-General Reynolds in command of the field on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. He stubbornly resisted the attack of a force of the enemy much larger than his own during that day, and succeeded in retaining his hold upon Cemetery Ridge, which he had selected as the true military position in which to fight the great battle.

The advantages of this position he carefully pointed out to General Meade when he reached the field during that night. During the two remaining days of the battle General Howard held, against repeated assaults, what has sometimes been termed the "Key to the whole Field," on Cemetery Hill. Congress gave him a unanimous vote of thanks in recognition of his military genius and gallantry displayed on the field of Gettysburg.

At the end of this campaign, General Howard was transferred with his command to the West, and participated in the battle of Lookout Valley and subsequently in Grant's great battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was promoted to the command of the 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the campaign and capture of Atlanta, and was again wounded in the action of Pickett's Mill.

After General McPherson's death, General Howard was assigned by the President, on the recommendation of Sherman and Grant, to the command of the Army and Department of the Tennessee July 27, 1864, and fought the successful battle of Ezra Church, Georgia, the next day.

In recognition of his distinguished services, General Howard was appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, December 21, 1864. For gallantry and meritorious services at the battle of Ezra Church and during the campaign against Atlanta, he was breveted major-general United States Army, March 13, 1864. General Howard commanded Sherman's right wing in the Savannah and Carolina campaigns, terminating with the surrender of General Johnston's army.

It has always been a matter of much interest to the friends of General Howard that President Lincoln selected him, out of all the many competent officers of the army, to take charge of the new and extremely difficult task of organizing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. He was not actually assigned until after the death of the President, but Secretary Stanton in detailing him, May 12, 1865, was following the suggestions of Lincoln. Vast abandoned estates came into charge of this bureau. Thousands of starving whites, and still more of blacks, must be fed; some four millions of freedmen must be protected in their civil rights. The labor question in the disorganized state of society presented problems that were well nigh appalling.

Hospitals in each southern state were to be equipped with supplies, medicine, clothing and the medical officers to care for the helpless old people and the sick, both of whites and blacks. These freedmen, now about to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, with their families, of all ages, must be educated.

Probably no work of his life, not even his large commands in different campaigns and in great battles, so tasked every faculty of General Howard as did the problems here involved. He gave his whole energy to the administration of these affairs, from May, 1865, till the end of June, 1872, seven of the very best years of his life. Not the merest outline of the work he accomplished can here be given. Among the monuments of it that remain, are the thirteen colleges and universities that he assisted in establishing, such as Howard University, of Washington, D. C., Lincoln, Atlanta, Straight and Fisk.

In 1877 he led the expedition against the Nez Perces Indians, and in 1878 that against the Bannocks and Pintes.

Was assigned to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1881; Department of the Platte, 1882; promoted to major-general United States Army, March 19, 1886, and assigned to the Military Division of the Pacific, then to Military Division of the Atlantic in 1888, where he now is.

Author of "Donald's School Days," "Chief Joseph; or the Nez Perces in Peace and War," and the "Life of General Zachary Taylor." Has had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. from three colleges.



*Oliver O. Howard*

# NELSON A. MILES,

Major-General United States Army,

The present commander of the Division of the Missouri, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Westminster, in that state, August 8, 1839. His ancestors were among our earlier settlers and explorers, and among the patriots who struggled for the freedom of our country in the Revolutionary war, and later in that of 1812. He received an academic education, and the early part of his life was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. He inherited the spirit of a soldier, and at the first tap of the drum, in 1861, he hastened to raise a company of volunteers, devoting his own means to that end, and offered his services to his state. How well he performed his duty, and how worthy of advancement, his record shows.

He entered the service at the age of twenty-one, and served from the beginning of the Rebellion until its close in the volunteer service, rising from the rank of a subaltern to that of a major-general. He received four brevets for gallantry and distinguished service, and took part in many hard-fought battles of the war. He commanded the largest division of the Army of the Potomac, and at one time, at the age of twenty-six, was in command of 25,000 men.

He was engaged in the battles of the Peninsula before Richmond, and at Antietam, and in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. He was distinguished in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Old Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Ream's Station, Richmond, Campaign of 1864, and many other important battles of the war. He was thrice wounded, and at the battle of Chancellorsville was borne from the field with what was then supposed to be a mortal wound through the body.

At the close of the war he was commissioned colonel of the 40th United States Infantry, and was shortly afterward transferred to the 5th Infantry. His service since the war has been scarcely less distinguished. His promotion has been very rapid. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular establishment in December, 1880, and major-general in April, 1890.

His services in the Indian country have been of inestimable value to the country, and the remarkable success of his campaigns has probably been unequaled in the history of Indian warfare.

His command has been varied and extended over a great expanse of country. He has done much to open up for civilization vast sections of the great West, and has the confidence of the settler and the Indian alike for both respect his honesty and sincerity of purpose as well as admire his firmness and bravery.

He defeated the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches in the staked plains country, and in 1875 and 1876 he subjugated the hostile Sioux and other Indians in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the frontier and breaking up the bands that were led by him, Crazy Horse, Lamé Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, Hump and others. In December, 1877, after one of the most remarkable forced marches over a distance of over 160 miles, he captured Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Percés, after a hard-fought battle of four days in Northern Montana, and when he had nearly reached the British line, after having eluded all other troops that had pursued him from the Pacific coast. In 1878 he intercepted and captured Elk Horn and his band of red-handed murderers on the edge of Yellowstone Park. In 1886 he accomplished what seemed a well-nigh almost impossible task of running down and bringing in Geronimo and Natchez and the band of Apaches that had made the entire Southwest uninhabitable, thus restoring peace and prosperity to Arizona. For his services up to this time he received the thanks of the Legislature of Kansas, Montana and New Mexico, and was presented with a sword of honor at Tucson in 1887. But his last great service was the settling of the recent Indian troubles in South Dakota and saving the country from the bloodiest Indian war that it has ever known. By great tact and firmness, his thorough knowledge of the Indian character, and so disposing his troops as to effectually shut them off from the settlements, and cut off their supplies and escape, forced several thousand of the most warlike Indians on the face of the earth to return to their reservation and surrender, thoroughly protecting the settlers and saving a large amount of property.

General Miles is now the third general officer in rank in the regular army, is still a young man and in the full strength and vigor of manhood.



*Nelson A. Miles*





THE NEW BATTLE SHIP, "IOWA."

When finished it will be the finest and most complete battle ship in the United States navy. This picture was photographed from the drawings at the Navy Department at Washington.



## BANCROFT GHERARDI,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Was born in Louisiana, November 10, 1832.

Appointed from Massachusetts, June 29, 1846; attached to frigate Ohio, Pacific Squadron, 1846-50; steam sloop Saranac, Home Squadron, 1850-1; Naval Academy, 1852. Promoted to passed midshipman, June 8, 1852; sloop St. Louis, Mediterranean Squadron, 1853-5. Promoted to master, 1855. Commissioned as lieutenant, September 16, 1855; sloop Saratoga, Home Squadron, 1856-8; rendezvous, Boston, 1859; steam sloop Lancaster, Pacific Squadron, 1861-2. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862; engagement with Fort Macon, 1862; steam sloop Mohican, special service, 1863; commanding steam gunboat Chocura, Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863-4; commanding steamer Port Royal, Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1864; battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864; commanding steamer Pequot, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-5. commissioned as commander, July 25, 1866; rendezvous, Philadelphia, 1866-7; navigation duty, navy yard, Philadelphia, 1868-70; commanding Jamestown (third-rate), Pacific Fleet, 1871; commanding receiving-ship Independence, 1872-3. Commissioned as captain, November 9, 1874; commanding Pensacola, flagship North Pacific Station, 1875-6; commanding receiving-ship Colorado, 1877-80; commanding United States Steamship Lancaster, flagship European Station, 1881-3; leave in Europe, 1884. Promoted to Commodore, November, 1884; member of Examining Board, 1884-5; governor Naval Asylum, 1885-6. Promoted to rear-admiral, August, 1887; commanding navy yard, New York, 1887-9; commanding North Atlantic Station, 1889-90.

The grade of admiral expired with the death of Admiral Porter. Bancroft Gherardi is now the senior rear-admiral.



*Bancroft Gherardi*

# GEORGE E. BELKNAP,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Was born in Newport, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, January 22, 1832. The family is of Norman-Anglo descent, and in the old days the name was spelt "Belknappe," which signifies "the people of the beautiful hill."

The home of Sawyer and Martha (Aiken) Belknap, was in one of the pleasant towns of western New Hampshire. They were the parents of six sons. It was there that George Eugene, their eldest, spent the first two or three of the Shakespearean seven ages, acquiring in the meantime the usual elementary and more advanced branches of education at the district schools and the village academy.

In October, 1847, young Belknap entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, as a midshipman.

Referring to the Naval Register of January 1, 1893, we find his total sea service over twenty-four years; other duties, seventeen years; unemployed, three years and ten months. He was attached, 1847-8, to the brig Porpoise on the coast of Africa; to the frigate Raritan, 1850-3. Pacific Squadron in South American waters and connected with the East India Squadron, 1856-8, and in command of a launch at the capture and destruction of the "Barrier ports," Canton river, China.

During the civil war he was connected with the naval operations of the Home Squadron in the Gulf, and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron off the insurgent ports of entry, and conspicuous in many engagements with shore and harbor defenses, especially at Charleston.

He held a leading position in the attack and capture of Fort Fisher; fired the last hostile shot at the defenses of Charleston and was present at its evacuation, 1864. In July, 1866, he was promoted to commander in recognition of his service during the war. He was in command of the flagship Hartford, Asiatic Squadron, 1867-8, and conducted an expedition against the Indians on the island of Formosa.

In 1873 he was detached from the South Pacific Squadron, where he was in command of the Steamship Tuscarora, and assigned with their vessel to special duty in making deep sea soundings between the United States and Japan to determine the practicability of laying a submarine cable across the bed of the Pacific. In this important work he achieved a world-wide distinction, not only as a seaman scientist and inventor, but in the successful use of comparatively untried methods in determining the topography of the sea bottoms, character of its soil, true continental outline and depths hitherto unknown.

Royal societies of Europe and scientific and geographical societies of America have made honorable mention of his name in connection with this undertaking.

He was senior naval officer at Honolulu, 1874, when Kalakana was elected King of the Hawaiian Islands, and landed forces from the Tuscarora and Portsmouth, to maintain public order until the new government was firmly established.

He was in command, 1881-2, of the United States Steamship Alaska, Pacific Station, South America, and performed most efficient services for his department and the country during the troubles between Chili and Peru.

His administrative ability has otherwise been exhibited as commandant of the Naval Observatory at Washington; as president of the Board of Examination in the matter of the United States Steamship Dolphin; president of the Torpedo Board, and in various other positions assigned to him by the head of the Navy Department.

In February, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral and then assigned by Secretary of the Navy Whitney to the command of the naval force on the Asiatic Station, headquarters at Yokohama, Japan.

In the spring of 1892, after three years of distinguished service in Asiatic waters, he was relieved of that command and returning to the United States was placed at the head of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, making his headquarters at Boston, where he now is.

The high rank attained by Admiral Belknap may be regarded as a personal achievement, aside from political favoritism, the prestige of family or the influence of wealth.

He has earned every promotion to rank during his long career, by patient, conscientious and efficient service. His discernment regarding naval affairs is good, and he has won some distinction as a writer.

Admiral Belknap stands accredited as Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York for the advancement of science; member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston; member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord; Companion First Class, Military Order Loyal Legion, United States; Knight Commander Royal Order of Kamehameha First of Hawaiian Kingdom; was tendered a fellowship in the Royal Society of London in 1879, but declined the honor.



*Geo. E. Belknap*



## DAVID B. HARMONY,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Was born in Pennsylvania.

Appointed from same state, April 7, 1847; attached to frigate Brandywine, Brazil Squadron, 1847; frigate Ohio, Pacific Squadron, 1847-8; sloop Warren, Pacific Squadron, 1849-50; sloop Falmouth, Pacific Squadron, 1851-2; Naval Academy, 1853. Promoted to passed midshipman, June 10, 1853; store-ship Relief, 1854. Promoted to master, 1855. Commissioned as lieutenant, September 16, 1855; receiving-ship Baltimore, 1856-7; sloop Decatur, Pacific Squadron, 1858-60; steam sloop Iroquois, Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861-2; bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Chalmette batteries, and capture of New Orleans; capture of Grand Gulf (both engagements with batteries at Vicksburg); engagements with rebel ram Arkansas. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; ironclad Nahant, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862-3; attack on defenses of Charleston, April 7, 1863; capture of rebel ram Atlanta, June 17, 1863; bombardment of Morris Island batteries, from July 10 to August 1, 1863; commanding steam gunboat Tahoma, East Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1864; commanding steam gunboat Sebeago, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; capture of Mobile. Commissioned as commander, July 25, 1866; commanding steamer Frolic, European Squadron, 1867-9; inspector of supplies, navy yard, New York, 1869-71; commanding Kearsarge (second rate), Asiatic Station, 1873-4; commanding flagship Hartford, Asiatic Station, 1874-5. Commissioned as captain, February 4, 1875; commanding Plymouth, North Atlantic Station, 1877-9; commanding Tennessee, 1879-80; commanding receiving-ship Colorado, 1881-3; member of Examining Board, 1884-5; chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1885-9. Promoted to commodore, September, 1885; chairman of Light House Board, 1889-90. Promoted to rear-admiral, March, 1890.

Rear-Admiral Harmony at this writing is in command of the Asiatic Station, and owing to the great distance it was impossible to get his photograph for this publication.

## A. E. K. BENHAM,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Born in New York, 1832.

Appointed from New York, November 24, 1847; attached to sloop Plymouth, East India Squadron, 1847-8; brig Dolphin, East India Squadron, 1849-50; sloop Plymouth, 1850-1; steam frigate Saranac, Home Squadron, 1851-2; Naval Academy, 1853. Promoted to passed midshipman, June 10, 1853; sloop St. Mary's, Pacific Squadron, 1853-7. Commissioned as lieutenant, September 16, 1855; coast survey, 1857-8; steamer Westernport, Brazil Squadron and Paraguay Expedition, 1858-9; steamer Crusader, Home Squadron, 1860-1; steamer Bienville, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861-2; battle of Port Royal, 1861; steamship Sacramento, 1863. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commanding steam gunboat Penobscot, Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863-5; temporary duty, navy yard, New York, 1866; steamer Susquehanna, special service, 1867. Commissioned as commander, June 9, 1867; navy yard, New York, 1868-9; lighthouse inspector, 1870-1; commanding Canonicus (iron-clad), North Atlantic Station, 1871-2; commanding Sangus (iron-clad), North Atlantic Station, 1872-3; lighthouse inspector, 1874-8. Commissioned as captain, March 12, 1875; commanding Richmond Asiatic Station, 1878-81; navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1882-4; lighthouse inspector, 1885-6. Promoted to commodore, October, 1885; president of board, League Island, 1888; commanding navy yard, Mare Island, 1889-90. Promoted to Rear-Admiral, February, 1890.

Rear-Admiral Benham having been at sea for several months on the Newark, made it impossible to obtain his photograph; at the time of going to press he was at the Canary Islands.



## JOHN IRWIN,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1832, and is the eldest son of Hon. William Wallace Irwin, who represented the Pittsburgh district in congress from 1841 to 1843, and was United States Minister to Denmark from 1843 to 1847, whither he was accompanied by his son, the subject of this sketch, then a lad of eleven years of age.

He completed his school days at the Royal Danish school, at Copenhagen, returning home in time to accept an appointment as midshipman in the navy on September 9, 1847, commencing on that date his naval career, for which he had early displayed great inclination and aptitude. Returning home in time to report to the Naval Academy on October 1, 1852.

Graduated from the Naval Academy on June 10, 1853. Was warranted passed midshipman and ordered on the same date to the United States Steamship Fulton as a watch officer, and was in October, 1856, ordered to the coast survey steamer Walker, making a winter's cruise in her, surveying and deep sea sounding.

Was transferred in June, 1857, to the steamer Arctic, engaged in surveying and sounding for the first Atlantic telegraph cable; sloop Savannah, Home Squadron, 1859-60; steam frigate Wabash, flagship South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861-3; capture of forts at Hatteras Inlet; capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard; in charge of boat howitzers ashore at battle of Port Royal Ferry, January 1, 1862; bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; ordnance duty, Philadelphia, 1864; Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; special duty, Philadelphia, 1866-7. Commissioned as commander, July 25, 1866; commanding steamer Newbern, North Atlantic Squadron, 1868; commanding steamer Gettysburg, North Atlantic Squadron, 1868-70; commanding Yantic (fourth rate), North Atlantic Fleet, 1871; League Island Station, 1872; commanding receiving-ship Sabine, 1873-5. Commissioned as captain, May 15, 1875; commanding Pensacola flagship, Pacific station, 1875-9; Navy Yard, Mare Island, 1879-83; special duty, 1884; president of Board of Inspection, California, 1884-8. Promoted to commodore March 4, 1886. Was promoted rear-admiral May 19, 1891, and relieved Rear-Admiral Benham as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard on June 8, 1891, which command he has administered with marked ability and success and to the best interests of the service and the government and which he retains at the present time.

In all Rear-Admiral Irwin's long and varied service he has shown the highest executive ability and devotion to the interests of the government and the honor of his flag.

Representing the best traditions and standards of former times, he has kept thoroughly in touch with all the changes in modern naval construction and ordnance and the organization of vessels of war in our own and foreign navies, and is today a typical naval officer ready to undertake and fully equal to the highest requirements of the service, afloat or ashore. Cool and firm in the presence of danger, fertile in expedients in emergencies and always upholding the discipline of the service to which he has devoted his life, his uniform courtesy and consideration for the feelings and welfare of those under his command have won for him the confidence and esteem of all who have ever served with him.

Rear-Admiral Irwin will, by the operation of the laws governing the navy, retire from active service on April 15, 1894, and will take with him into his honorable and well-earned retirement the esteem and affection of his comrades of the service.



*John Irwin*

## JAMES A. GREER,

Rear-Admiral, United States Navy,

Was born in Ohio, February 28, 1833. Appointed from Ohio, January 10, 1848; sloop Saratoga, Home Squadron, 1848-9; steamer Saranac, Home Squadron, 1850; sloop St. Mary's, Pacific Squadron, 1850-2; frigate Columbia, Home Squadron, 1853; Naval Academy, 1853-4. Promoted to passed midshipman, June 15, 1854; razee Independence, Pacific Squadron, 1854-7. Promoted to master, September 15, 1855. Commissioned as lieutenant, September 16, 1855; navy yard, Norfolk, 1858; steamer Southern Star, Paraguay Expedition, 1858-9; steamer Sumter, coast of Africa, 1859-61; steamer San Jacinto, coast of Africa, 1861; assisted in the removal of Mason and Slidell from the English steamer Trent. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; sloop St. Louis, special service, 1862-3; Mississippi Squadron, 1863-5; commanded ironclads Carondelet and Benton, and a division of Admiral Porter's Squadron; passage of Vicksburg, April 16, 1863; fought the batteries of Grand Gulf for five hours, April 29, 1863. An incident of this action was the killing and wounding of twenty-two persons on board the Benton by one projectile; Red River Expedition, May, 1863; was engaged in the combined attack on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; was almost constantly under fire during the forty-five days of the siege of Vicksburg; Red River Expedition, March and April, 1864; frequently engaged with small bodies of Confederate troops and guerillas; August and September, 1864, employed in correcting abuses which existed at naval recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio; had command of naval station, Mound City, Illinois, October and November, 1864; commanded the flagship Black Hawk until February, 1865; was employed under direction of Admiral Lee in selecting, purchasing and contracting for the conversion into gunboats of ten river steamers; had charge of convoying army transports from Johnsonville up the Tennessee River, February, 1865; Naval Academy, 1865-6. Commissioned as commander, July 25, 1866; commanding steamer Mohongo, North Pacific Squadron, 1866-7; remained four months at Acapulco, Mexico, to protect American interests which were endangered on account of the downfall of the Mexican Imperial Government; was commended by the State Department for course pursued; commanding steamer Tuscarora, North Pacific Squadron, 1868; ordnance duty, Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1868-9. Naval Academy, March, 1869, until July, 1873; in 1873 commanded purchased steamer Tigress on the Polaris Relief Expedition; August 11, one month and four hours after sailing from New York, found the wreck of the Polaris at Littleton Island, North Greenland, latitude 78° 23' north; ascertained that the crew had departed for the South in boats; in the hope of meeting the Scotch whalers cruised without success in Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait until October 8, when, the season being so far advanced, it was deemed expedient to return to the United States; Board of Inspection, 1874-5; commanding steamer Lackawanna, Pacific Station, 1875-7; commissioned as captain, April 26, 1876; commanding training frigate Constitution, 1877; commanding sloop Constellation, 1878; employed in taking exhibits to Havre, France, for Paris Exposition; commanding steamer Hartford, South Atlantic Station, 1879; Board of Inspection, 1880-2; navy yard, Washington, 1882-4; president of Naval Examining and Retiring Board, 1885-7. Commissioned as commodore, May 19, 1886. Appointed acting rear-admiral, August 24, 1887; commanding European Station, 1887-9; president of Board on Organization, Tactics and Drills, 1889; 1890, on duty as president of the Examining and Retiring Boards.

Promoted to rear-admiral, April 3, 1892.



*James A. Greer*





ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL AT MONTGOMERY.

Erected in 1850. On the front porch of this building is where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederate States.



## THOMAS G. JONES,

Governor of Alabama,

Was born in Macon, Georgia, November 26, 1844. After passing out from under the hand of a private tutor he practically completed his education in Virginia, attending the school of Dr. Charles Minor, near Charlottesville, and of Dr. Gesner Harrison, near Greenwood, and at the outbreak of the war he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute. The first year of the war he was drillmaster, and in the second year participated in Jackson's campaign in the Valley of Virginia against Banks. He then joined a company of partisan rangers which was attached to Van Dorn's command in Tennessee.

In 1863 was appointed aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, then commanding a brigade in Early's Division, Ewell's Corps Army of Northern Virginia, but subsequently was made division and corps commander.

Mr. Jones was promoted for gallantry at the battle of Bristol Station, Virginia, October 13, 1863, and received the thanks of Gen. Robert E. Lee for gallantry in carrying the order for withdrawal of Confederate troops from Hare's Hill, or Fort Steadman (as it is sometimes called), after the failure of the Confederate attack on General Grant's lines, March 25, 1865.

He took part in nearly all the prominent operations of his corps, and was in the last fight at Appomattox, where he surrendered.

While in winter quarters during the war he devoted his leisure time to reading law, and after the war completed his studies under the direction of Col. John A. Elmore, of Montgomery, and the late Chief Justice A. J. Walker, of the Alabama Supreme Court.

The year 1866 was quite eventful with Mr. Jones, as during that year he was admitted to the bar and married Miss Georgena C. Bird, of Montgomery, Alabama, and in 1867 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

In 1868 he edited the *Daily Picayune*, a democratic paper published in Montgomery.

In 1874 Mr. Jones was memorial orator on Confederate Memorial Day at Montgomery, Alabama, and while not abating one jot of conviction, that under the circumstances the South had the right and duty to take up arms, he argued that the Northern people were equally conscientious in their attitude, and that it was wisdom and patriotism to go forward in the lines of mutual toleration and respect to work out our destiny as citizens of a common and glorious country. The press of the country, both North and South, were pleased to term the address as both statesmanlike and eloquent, and at the time it attracted widespread attention.

In consequence of this speech the Federal soldiers in a gathering at Marietta, Ohio, in 1876, presented him with a gold medal, and his speech there was favorably received.

He was alderman of Montgomery, Alabama, from 1875 to 1884, and reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama from 1870 to 1880. Representative from Montgomery county in the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884. Re-elected in 1886, and was then elected speaker of the House.

Was colonel of the 2d Regiment Alabama State Troops from 1880 until 1890.

Mr. Jones has always been very earnest in his efforts to uphold the morals of the legal profession, and was the author of the Code of Ethics adopted by the Alabama State Bar Association, and has written several fugitive pieces about the war, such as an account of the "Famous Apple Tree at Appomattox," and a lecture on "The Last Nine Days of the War in Virginia."

In 1890 he was nominated by the democratic party for governor, and in the campaign he was centered upon by the opponents of the Alliance ideas of government. He was one of the first men in the state upon the stump to oppose the "sub-treasury scheme," the "land loan bill," etc., and in a speech to a hostile audience at Dadeville, Alabama, he said: "I prefer your respect to your votes," and this statement alone made him many friends.

He was overwhelmingly renominated for governor in the democratic convention of 1892, and was re-elected.

While colonel of the 25th Regiment, Alabama State Troops, he commanded the force sent to the aid of the civil authorities in the riots at Hoston Fountain, Opelika, Sandy Ridge, the Posey Riot, and in the Hawes Riot at Birmingham. Each time he succeeded in keeping peace without bloodshed.

He is the author of the Alabama statute regulating the employment of the military in the enforcement of the laws, which is deemed a most complete and good law on the subject.



Thos. G. Jones



ALASKA TERRITORIAL CAPITOL AND CUSTOM HOUSE AT SITKA.

Also contains the offices of the Governor, Clerk of the United States Court, Collector and Deputy Collector; remodeled and repaired 1892. The square building in the rear on the hill is known as "Baranoff Castle" or "Russian Governor's House," occupied by the United States Commissioner as a courtroom, office and residence.



## LYMAN E. KNAPP,

Governor of Alaska,

Was born in Somerset, Vermont, November 5, 1837, the fifth of nine sons and daughters of Hiram Knapp and Elvira Stearns.

He was prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, with honors, in 1862. He enlisted as a private soldier in the volunteer service of the United States directly after graduation, but was made captain of Company I, 16th Vermont Volunteers, before taking the field. At the expiration of his term of service, July 28, 1863, he reenlisted as captain of Company F, 17th Vermont Volunteers, and after service for some months as recruiting officer he went to the front, his regiment being assigned to the 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

In this regiment he served until the close of the war, and was successively promoted major and lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of the regiment in several important battles.

He received wounds in the battles of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Courthouse and at the taking of Petersburg. None of the wounds were severe. He was breveted for gallantry in action at Petersburg.

He became editor and publisher of the *Middlebury Register*, in October, 1865, retiring from the paper in 1878.

Was admitted to the practice of law at the Vermont bar in 1876, and continued in practice until he left the state to accept the position of Governor of Alaska, in 1889. He held the register of probate about five years previous to 1889, when he became judge of the probate and insolvency courts of his district and was successively reelected to this office for ten years. He also acted as trustee for a number of trust estates, and managed a real estate and loan business for many years.

In politics he is republican and was six years chairman of his county republican committee, and was always an earnest supporter of the party principle. He served as one of the clerks of the Vermont House of Representatives during 1872 and 1873. Was a prominent member of the same house in 1886 and 1887, serving on two important committees, the judiciary and corporations, and was chairman of the latter. He served as trial justice of the peace in his county for twenty years, town clerk six years, tax assessor, etc.

He was treasurer of the Addison county grammar school, chairman of the Congregational Religious Society's business committee, member of the school board, chairman of the executive committee of the County Temperance Society, vice-president of the State Temperance Society and vice-president of the Western Vermont Congregational Club.

In college he belonged to the Delta Upsilon fraternity; after graduation belonged to the Phi Beta Kappa and was at one time its president; is a member of the Middlebury Historical Society, of the Oneida Historical Society, of the National Geographic Society, president of the Alaska Historical Society, a member of the American Institute of Civics, and is corresponding member of several other societies.

He united with the Congregational church at the age of fifteen and is still a devoted adherent of that faith. He was always prominent in the affairs of the church and active in its work.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been several times commander of his post. He has frequently given addresses on Memorial Day, Fourth of July, at church conferences, temperance meetings, and at educational and political gatherings. He has also been an occasional contributor to law and literary magazines.

On April 12, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison Governor of Alaska, and was sworn into office April 20, 1889.



*Lyman E. Knapp*



ARIZONA TEMPORARY CAPITOL AT PHOENIX.

Erected by the city of Phoenix as a city hall and leased by the Territory.



## NATHAN O. MURPHY,

Governor of Arizona,

Was born in Lincoln county, Maine, in 1849. Has a liberal high school education. Taught school in Wisconsin before he had attained his majority, but soon after becoming of age, possessing an adventurous spirit, he followed "the course of Empire," and is essentially a western man, having lived for more than twenty-two years west of the Mississippi River. Governor Murphy came to Prescott, Arizona, in the spring of 1883, and engaged with his brother, Mr. Frank Murphy, in the business of mining and real estate. He has taken an active interest and foremost part in territorial affairs ever since he has been in the territory, nearly ten years ago, and is closely identified with her progress. He has proven himself able and consistent in the school of politics, and successful in official life. He is a fine judge of human nature, and is exceedingly popular with the masses. He was appointed Secretary of Arizona, March 21, 1889, and Governor, May 11, 1892. During his incumbency of the office of secretary he was more than three-quarters of the time governor *de facto*. Governor Murphy has always been conspicuous for promoting enterprises for territorial progress, and his force of character and persistency of purpose, combined with his ability, experience and self-education, places him in the front rank of Arizona's most prominent men. It is needless to say that he is a republican in politics of the most stalwart stripe.



*N. O. Murphy*





ARKANSAS STATE CAPITOL AT LITTLE ROCK.

Erected in 1836-1840. Addition built on in 1880.



## WILLIAM M. FISHBACK,

Governor of Arkansas,

Was born in Jefferson, Culpeper county, Virginia, November 5, 1831. Was educated at the University of Virginia. Read law in Richmond, Virginia, and emigrated to Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1858, where he now lives. On a visit to Illinois in 1858 he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who took a fancy to him and employed him to go over the state of Illinois on legal business for his firm. This was Mr. Fishback's first legal business.

After he had located in Arkansas Mr. Lincoln wrote him, offering to put other business in his hands if he would return to Illinois, but he preferred the climate of Arkansas.

In 1861 he was elected from the county of Sebastian as an Union man to the convention which seceded from the state. Although he was such a pronounced Union man that the secession press of Arkansas denounced him as abolitionist, etc., he was opposed to the policy of coercion because he thought it would provoke civil war. He favored the Crittenden Compromise.

When Mr. Lincoln called for troops to coerce South Carolina, his constituents instructed him to vote for secession in the hope that when the North saw all the southern states go out it might force them into accepting the Crittenden Compromise.

When all efforts at compromise failed, and war came on, he went north, and when the Federal troops occupied Little Rock in 1863, he established a newspaper there called the *Unconditional Union*. While editing that paper he was raising the 4th Arkansas Cavalry for the Federal service, and commanded the regiment. But when it had about nine hundred men he was elected to the United States Senate by the Union Legislature, so that he was never mustered into service.

The state had been reorganized under a proclamation of President Lincoln. Mr. Fishback had so much influence with the convention he was called upon to write most of the Constitution of 1864, sometimes called the "Fishback Constitution." He was advised that if the word white were not stricken out as a prerequisite to voting, the state would not be received, and that he would not get his seat in the senate to which it was known he would be elected. But he did not believe it would be safe to confer the suffrage upon such a large mass of ignorance, and refused to strike it out.

His was the first case coming up from the South of an effort to restore representation in congress. Mr. Lincoln's cabinet recognized the senators, but other leaders of the party in power, headed by Sumner and Wade, took the ground that the state had run down like a watch, and could only be wound up by some extraneous power, and that power was congress, and that no southern states should be wound up unless with negro suffrage. He was, therefore, not seated.

In 1865 he was appointed treasury agent for Arkansas, but refused to accept until told that in accepting he could save the people of South Arkansas many millions of money. His conduct of that office added largely to his popularity.

In 1874 he was elected to the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution. In 1876, 1878 and 1884 he was elected to the legislature.

He is the author of what is known as the "Fishback Amendment" to the constitution of Arkansas, by which the legislature is forbidden ever to pay certain fraudulent bonds of the state issued during reconstruction.

During the summer of 1892 he made no canvass for the nomination for governor, while his opponents did. But the people took his case up and he received 540 votes out of 628 in the democratic convention. His plurality at the polls was larger than any other governor has received since reconstruction times.

Immediately after his election he was urged by the national democratic committee to go north and make speeches in the East and in Indiana, and accordingly made a number of speeches in New York and Indiana. He has been congratulated by many friends in these states upon the work he did in that campaign.



*W. M. Fishback*



CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL AT SACRAMENTO.

Corner stone laid May 15, 1861. Completed, November, 1869.



## HENRY H. MARKHAM,

Governor of California,

Was born in Wilmington, Essex county, New York, on November 16, 1840, and received his education at the public and private schools of his native town, and at Wheeler's Academy, Vermont; he performed all the manual labor incident to a farm hand of that day, and became proficient in every branch of farming as it was then conducted; he removed to the state of Wisconsin in 1861, and entered the army from that state; was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was severely wounded at the battle of Whippy Swamp, in South Carolina, on February 3, 1865, from which wound he never fully recovered; at the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and studied law with the noted firm of Waldo, Ody & Van, of Milwaukee; he was admitted to the circuit and supreme courts of that state, to the United States district and circuit courts for the district of Wisconsin, and afterward to the Supreme Court of the United States; he paid special attention to admiralty practice, and his firm is said to have the largest admiralty practice in the West. He pursued the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee until the fall of 1878, when, owing to the loss of health and continued suffering from his wound, he was compelled to give up his practice; he removed with his family to Pasadena, Los Angeles county, California, where he has since continued to reside; he was successfully engaged in quartz mining, of both gold and silver, in California, until the summer of 1884, when he was nominated by the republican party for congress in the Sixth Congressional District, and elected; he served during the Forty-ninth Congress, securing the passage of many important measures for the benefit of his district, and especially for Los Angeles county; among them were the establishing of a United States court in the southern part of California, and he obtained through congress the first appropriation ever had in that section of the country for public buildings; he was also instrumental in securing several much needed appropriations for the various harbors of the coast of California. Through his influence one of the national soldiers' homes of the United States was located at Santa Monica, in Los Angeles county. He was elected by congress as a director of these homes and devoted a great deal of time to the management of all of them, taking individual charge of the one at Santa Monica; although this service was performed without compensation, it was a work in which he took a deep and active interest. He also succeeded in having established at Los Angeles the headquarters of the Army of Arizona, which is of a great benefit to that country, and which is still located there, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts to remove it. His health not permitting, he was compelled to refuse a renomination for congress which was so flatteringly tendered him by his entire constituency.

As a business man Governor Markham has been successful in all his undertakings, and is now interested in several important business enterprises; he was nominated by his party and elected governor of the state in 1890, for a term of four years.



*H. H. Markham*



COLORADO STATE CAPITOL, AT DENVER.

Corner stone laid in 1883. Not completed yet. This picture was photographed from architectural drawings.



## DAVIS H. WAITE,

Governor of Colorado

(THE OLDEST GOVERNOR IN THE UNITED STATES),

Was born in Jamestown, New York, April 9, 1825.

When a young man he began the study of law in the office of his father and brother, but his health failed and he was advised to go West, which he did in 1850, and settled in Wisconsin, where he resided nine years, first locating in Fond du Lac, but the next year (1851) he removed to Princeton, Marquette county, now Green Lake county, and was engaged in merchandising. Was a member of the Wisconsin state legislature, elected on the Fremont ticket in 1856.

In 1857 he moved from Wisconsin to St. Louis and then to Houston, Texas county, Missouri. While in Missouri he was engaged in teaching a high school, but at the outbreak of the civil war the prejudice against northern men and his supposed abolition sentiments made it necessary for him to leave that locality.

He went first to Warren, Pennsylvania, early in 1861, and in 1862 to his old home in Jamestown, New York. After moving to Jamestown was admitted to the bar, and he became the editor and part proprietor of the Chautauqua *Democrat*, a republican paper, and afterward the proprietor of the Jamestown daily and weekly *Journal*.

In 1876, Mr. Waite sold out his business and removed to Larned, Kansas, where, though he remained but three years and a half, he was elected to the legislature of 1879, on the republican ticket, and cast the deciding ballot which elected John J. Ingalls United States senator in 1879. While at Larned he lost all of his property ranching. He then resumed the practice of law.

The same year Mr. Waite removed to Leadville, Colorado, where he practiced law, and thence, in 1881, to Aspen, Colorado, where he has since resided and continued his law practice and the publication of the *Union Era*, a reform paper.

He was nominated for governor on the people's party ticket July 27, 1892; commenced a campaign of the state August 1 and continued in the field till the day of election.

The state was revolutionized from a republican state by 15,000 majority, giving Weaver electors 15,000 majority and populist state ticket 5,000.

The free coinage democrats of Colorado endorsed the populist electoral and state tickets. The white wings democrats endorsed the Weaver electors, but nominated a democratic state ticket headed by J. H. Maupin, of Canon City. That ticket received about 9,000 votes.

Governor Waite for many years has been engaged in the study of economic questions.

He makes no pretensions to oratory, indulges in no personal abuse, meets every issue squarely and endeavors to make every statement truthful. He is an easy and fluent speaker, and his evident sincerity and fairness made his campaign peculiarly effective.

The universal sentiments of the people of Colorado, irrespective of party, in favor of free coinage of silver, was an element in the campaign which Governor Waite availed himself of to the fullest extent.

He rarely made a campaign speech in which he did not secure for the populist party from ten to scores of converts.

He was most ably assisted by other and most eloquent speakers, notably Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, and Judge Bell and Lafe Pence, the two nominees for congress on the populist ticket.

Mr. Waite voted in 1848 for Van Buren, free soil; 1852, Franklin Pierce for President, democrat; 1856, indorsed John C. Fremont, but was in New York city on election day and lost his vote; 1860, voted for Stephen A. Douglas, at Houston, Missouri (no Lincoln ticket in the field); 1864, voted for Abraham Lincoln; 1868 and 1872, voted for U. S. Grant; 1876, lost his vote by not being in state of Kansas one year; in 1880, voted for James A. Garfield; 1884, voted for James G. Blaine; 1888, voted for Benjamin Harrison, and in 1892 supported James B. Weaver and was elected governor of Colorado.



*Davis H. Waite*



CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL AT HARTFORD.

Corner stone laid in 1872. Completed in 1880.



## LUZON B. MORRIS,

Governor of Connecticut,

Was born in Newton, Connecticut, April 16, 1827, and received a collegiate education at Yale, being a member of the class of 1854. Young Morris did not have sufficient means to defray his expenses through college, and he fully realized that he could never obtain the education he desired unless he put "his shoulder to the wheel," which he did and worked at the blacksmith's forge in Roxbury and in an edge tool factory at Seymour, earning the means to defray his expenses through college.

He was elected a member of the legislature from the town of Seymour within a year of his graduation from Yale.

He was returned to the legislature from that town in 1856, and represented New Haven in the same body in 1870.

In 1874 he was a member of the state senate from the old Fourth District, and in 1876 again represented New Haven in the House, as he has since for one or two sessions.

He was the candidate for the democratic party for governor in 1888 and 1890, receiving at each succeeding election a large plurality of the votes cast, and by the face of the returns a majority in 1890. But his inauguration in regular form was defeated by the republicans on technicalities at the opening of the legislative session following, January, 1891.

In 1892 his party again placed him before the people for governor, and he was elected by over 6,000 plurality, and by a majority over all other candidates of about 1,100. The constitution of Connecticut requiring a majority over all for an election by the people.

Judge Morris is a distinguished member of the New Haven county bar. He has been elected six times judge of probate court for New Haven district, and was appointed by the legislature of Connecticut chairman of the commission to revise the probate laws of Connecticut. He is president of the Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven.

His personal character and honorable record entitle him to the high esteem with which he is regarded by his associates in public service and by his fellow citizens.



*Luzon B. Morris*



DELAWARE STATE CAPITOL AT DOVER.

Erected in 1788. Has been enlarged and repaired several times since.



## ROBERT J. REYNOLDS,

Governor of Delaware,

Was born in Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, on March 17, A. D. 1838. His father, Robert W. Reynolds, was a man of considerable political prominence. He died in 1863, leaving three sons and three daughters.

Robert J. Reynolds was educated at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, New York. He began farming near Petersburg, in Kent county, Delaware, in 1861, and has continued the business ever since. He has extensive peach orchards, and is a successful farmer and fruit grower. He married Lavinia L., the daughter of William E. Riggs, of New Castle county, in 1861. They have but one child, Byron, who is practicing law in the city of Baltimore. Byron married Ulyssa I. Williamson, of Baltimore city. They have but one child, Herbert Byron Reynolds.

Robert J. Reynolds was elected to the General Assembly in 1868, and was elected state treasurer in 1879, and was reelected to the same office in 1881. He has always taken an active part in politics, and has frequently served as chairman of county and state democratic committees. He was chairman of the democratic state central committee when Richard Harrington was chairman of the republican state committee, and ran his campaign in a boat on wheels. He was also chairman of the state committee in the campaign that elected Charles C. Stockley, governor, and Grover Cleveland, President. By reason of a split in the democratic party in 1888, which sent Anthony Higgins, republican, to the United States senate to succeed the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, democrat, the party was in bad shape for the campaign of 1890, so much so that a proper nominee for the office of governor was a matter of serious consideration among party friends. The emergency of the times demanded a man who could harmonize the warring elements of his own party, and at the same time make inroads upon the opposition. The eyes of the public naturally turned upon a man of this kind, and when the primaries came and delegates elected for the state convention, it was found that a decided majority of those elected were favorable to the nomination of Robert J. Reynolds, of Kent county. Mr. Reynolds himself, however, not being fully persuaded in his own mind that he was the proper man to nominate, broke the established custom, and attended the convention in person, and while there did not hesitate to make his fears known to his party associates. In a speech before a caucus of delegates on that occasion, Mr. Reynolds said: "I feel that this nomination belongs to no man, nor to any particular section. It belongs to the whole democratic party of Delaware; and, that while my friends have offered me as a probable candidate for the nomination, I say freely, and I make no reservation, I am ready and willing at the proper moment to sacrifice my ambition upon the altar of my party. And in saying this I further add that I will support the choice of the convention, and I only wish that those who are my opponents would say as much. If there is truth in a man's heart, I assert I had rather be the man to unite the democratic party and thereby send it to success and victory, than to be the governor of the state." This action on the part of Mr. Reynolds intensified his friends and multiplied his admirers, and when the convention met the next day he received 150 votes on the first ballot out of a total of 180 delegates. The campaign that followed was a hard and bitter one, and contrary to the sanguine expectations of the republican party, and many democrats besides, Mr. Reynolds came out of the fight with a majority of 534 votes in the state.

Governor Reynolds never lost a political battle, and has been in politics for thirty years.



*Robert J. Reynolds*





FLORIDA STATE CAPITOL, AT TALLAHASSEE.

Corner stone laid in 1842. Completed in 1843.



## HENRY L. MITCHELL,

Governor of Florida,

Was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, September 3, 1831. Moved to Florida in 1846. Attended the common schools in Alabama and Florida.

Was admitted to the bar in 1856. Served in the Confederate army.

Was elected to the state legislature in Florida. In 1877 was appointed judge of one of the Florida courts, and served on the bench until he was nominated for governor June 1, 1892. Was elected in November and inaugurated governor of Florida January 3, 1893. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Raney. The inauguration ceremonies were followed by a barbecue in the courthouse square at Tallahassee.

The above brief sketch of Governor Mitchell's life is all that we were able to obtain. We made a special effort for further information, but were unable to find anyone who seemed to know anything about him more than above stated, and he refusing to aid us in obtaining further information, we were compelled to go to press without having Florida equally represented with other states.

After going to great expense, we were fortunate in procuring a very flattering picture of the governor.



*Henry L. Mitchell*



GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL, AT ATLANTA.

Built in 1884-1889. Cost, \$999,881.57. Appropriation, \$1,000,000.00.



## WILLIAM J. NORTHERN,

Governor of Georgia.

Was born in Jones county, Georgia, July 9, 1835. His grandfather, William, of Scotch descent, settled in North Carolina. His father, Peter, moved to Powellton, Georgia, about 1800. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Louisa M. Davis. He graduated at Mercer University, 1853. He began teaching school in 1854; was with the famous instructor, Dr. Carlisle Beman, in the celebrated Mt. Zion high school, 1856 to 1858, when Dr. Beman retired and Mr. Northern took control, with success.

In the war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the company under the command of his father, who was nearly seventy years old. After the war he returned to Hancock county and taught school until 1874, when, because of ill health, he went to farming. He was in the state democratic convention of 1867, the first political body after the surrender; he was representative from Hancock county in the General Assembly in 1877-8-9, and on the special joint committee appointed to investigate the indorsement of the Northeastern Railroad bonds; in the notable gubernatorial convention of 1880; he was representative again in 1880-1; was state senator 1884-5; and respectively chairman of the committee on education of each house. He was elected governor of Georgia, in 1890. He has been vice-president of the State Agricultural Society; its president 1886-7-8 by a unanimous vote; and president of the Young Farmer's Club of the southern states; president of the Hancock County Farmer's Club from its origin, taking the highest prizes for county displays at the state fair and Columbus Exposition in 1888; also a trustee of the Mercer University for twenty years; and president of the trustees of Washington Institute six years; a moderator of the Washington Baptist Association eight years.

Mr. Northern has always been an able, wise and trusted leader. He has been successful as an educator, legislator, farmer and governor. His clear, strong intellect, even temper, fine sense of justice and strict honesty have given him the weight due to such qualities and elevated him steadily in public esteem.

He was one of the best teachers in the South, and dignified the calling. A man of patriotism and firmness, his public career has been singularly well-rounded, ending in his election to the highest office in the gift of his people. Careful in seeking light, he decides public matters with entire independence. His genial spirit and his Christian and social virtues have won for him the respect of his fellow citizens in private and public life.

December 19, 1860, he married Miss Mattie M. Neel, of Mount Zion, a union that has proved congenial and happy.



*W. J. Northern.*



IDAHO STATE CAPITOL AT BOISE CITY.

Erected in 1884-1885.



## WILLIAM J. McCONNELL,

Governor of Idaho,

Was born in Oakland county, Michigan, September 18, 1839. Received an education in the public schools and academies of that state.

In 1860 he caught the western fever and crossed the plains to Nevada and California, and thence to Oregon in 1862, where he taught school nine months, leaving there for the then territory of Idaho in the spring of 1863. He was deputy United States marshal under Alvord, and summoned the first United States grand jury ever held in Boise City. His experience in that position among the horse thieves and stage robbers, which were very numerous at that time, would read like a romance. He returned to Oregon in 1871, where he engaged in general merchandise, was elected to the state senate from Yamhill county, and was president of that body when Senator Dolph, the senior senator of Oregon, was first elected. He had, however, prior to that time established a large business in Moscow, Idaho, which has been in successful operation ever since. At the time of his election he held the position of president of the McConnell, Maguire Company, Moscow, Idaho, and also of McConnell, Chambers Company, Pullman, Washington.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of his state, and the first United States senator, but, owing to his drawing the short term, only served a few months in that body. However, he occupied the position long enough to show that he was diligent, fearless and energetic. His personal character, genial spirit, honorable record and social virtues entitle him to the high esteem with which he is regarded by his associates.

He is a man that will give the same attention to a person in humble circumstances as he would to one in the higher walks of life. This fact alone accounts largely for his extreme popularity. He is a typical western gentleman, and is spoken of by all who know him as being a whole-souled, good fellow. And his administration is looked upon as being one that is run entirely in the interest of the state and the people.



*W J McConnell*



ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL AT SPRINGFIELD.

Corner stone laid in 1868. Completed in 1887.



## JNO. P. ALTGELD,

Governor of Illinois,

Was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. Was brought to this country by his parents when only a child (about eight years old), and reared on a farm in Richland county, Ohio.

His elementary education in his early days was very limited, having to work on the farm and attend school only a few months during the winter.

In 1864, when only sixteen years of age, he joined the Union Army and participated in the Jones River Campaign.

Subsequently he taught school for a time, and in 1869 went West. At this time young Altgeld met and overcame the great struggle of his life. With a scant supply of money he traveled on foot across southern Illinois, and when after many privations he reached the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, he had only 15 cents left. With this he paid 5 cents ferryboat fare, and a like sum for a still more unfortunate fellow traveler, and then balanced and closed his account by buying writing paper and a postage stamp with the remainder to write home. He worked for some time in St. Louis, and then went to southern Kansas, where he was taken sick and had a severe struggle.

After his recovery he went to Northwestern Missouri, where he taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and was soon after appointed city attorney of Savannah, Missouri, and afterward elected state's attorney of Andrew county.

His success in these public positions and his ability as a lawyer made him one of the best known men in that section of the state.

In 1875, desiring a larger field for his labors, he removed to Chicago. When he arrived in this city he was an entire stranger. He soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and was engaged in some of the most notable cases that came before the Cook county bench.

In 1877 he was married to Miss Ford, of Richland county, Ohio.

In 1884 he ran for congress in the fourth district, and reduced the republican majority by several thousand, but was defeated; he, however, made a great reputation as a campaigner.

In 1886 Mr. Altgeld was nominated for judge of the superior court of Cook county by the democratic party, and was elected by an overwhelming majority.

As a judge he proved himself fearless, independent and impartial; his decisions were clear, laconic and comprehensive, and gave proof of much care, study and legal knowledge.

His energy and industry were remarkable, and won for him the highest eulogiums of the press, the people and the profession.

After discharging the duties of his high office with the utmost satisfaction for five years, Judge Altgeld astonished everyone by handing his resignation to the governor. The judge assured his friends that the claims of his private business only could force him to retire from the position to which they did him the honor to elect him.

"The duties of a judge," he said, "were not only onerous, but unceasing, and he would not occupy the position unless he could give it his undivided attention. The people deserve and should receive the fullest services of those whom they select for high and important offices."

In 1890 he was made chief justice of the superior court, and in 1892 he accepted the democratic nomination for governor, and knowing that to carry the always republican state of Illinois there would have to be a strenuous effort made and a different course of tactics pursued, immediately after accepting the nomination he started out through the state on a "still hunt," and visited every town of any importance, meeting the people and talking with them personally, and the success of his operations was fully proven in the November election, he being the first democratic governor elected since 1856; and no little credit is due him for the success of the entire democratic state ticket.

Governor Altgeld started in life with nothing but courage, and up to the time he was admitted to the bar he made no effort to make only enough money to defray the expenses of his education. Since then during the short period of about twenty years he has become a millionaire and has erected some of the finest office buildings in Chicago, among which is the Unity building, probably the finest building of its class in the world.



*John P. Altgeld*



INDIANA STATE CAPITOL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Corner stone laid in 1878. Completed in 1888.



# CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

Governor of Indiana,

Born December 14, 1845, in Bath county, Kentucky; parents Thomas A. Matthews and Eliza Fletcher. On both sides of the house his ancestors were engaged in farming. His maternal grandfather represented the Bath district in congress.

In his boyhood, clad in homespun and with bare feet, he followed the plow, and the first money that ever came into his possession was earned by grubbing briars at 25 cents a day. This he spent in going to a circus.

He attended such schools as the country afforded until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Mason county, Kentucky, his father having purchased a farm near Maysville. Here the schools were better, of which he availed himself by riding six miles each way daily.

In 1863, he entered Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in June 1867.

January 1, 1868, Married Martha R. Whitcomb (only child of the late James Whitcomb, governor of Indiana, 1843 to 1849), and the same year removed to his farm near Clinton, Vermillion county, Indiana, where he has ever since resided, engaged quite extensively in grain and stock farming.

Vermillion county has always been strongly republican, but in 1878, he was persuaded to make the race for the legislature, and was elected by nearly three hundred majority, notwithstanding that the county that year was nearly four hundred republican on the state ticket.

Mr. Matthews, in 1882, made the race for the state senate in the district composed of Parke and Vermillion counties, and although this district was republican by one thousand majority, he was defeated by less than three hundred.

In 1890, he was called upon to head the state ticket for secretary of state and was elected by nearly twenty thousand. At the state convention, 1892, although a candidate for renomination as secretary of state, his party again placed him at the head of the ticket as candidate for governor, and received the nomination on the first ballot over three competitors.

Mr. Matthews has always been engaged in farming — that being his sole interest — and it is his intention to return to that work at the close of his official life.

He has been prominent in the stock breeding interests of the state, especially in short horn cattle.

He was also an active member and is yet of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and was president of his county assembly at the time of his election as secretary of state.

Three thousand souvenir programmes were issued for the inauguration ball at the state house January 9, 1893. On each souvenir was the likeness of Governor Matthews, who led the grand march.



*Claude Matthews.*



IOWA STATE CAPITOL AT DES MOINES.

Corner stone laid 1871. Practically completed 1885.



## HORACE BOIES,

Governor of Iowa,

Was born on a farm near Aurora, New York, eighteen miles from Buffalo, on December 7, 1827.

He lived with his parents till sixteen years old, helping his father on the farm as soon as he was large enough, and attending school during the winter months. Young Horace then made up his mind it would be better for him and his family if he could go farther west and earn something for himself. Having gained his parents' consent, he bought steerage passage in a propeller bound through the lakes. When he landed in Racine, Wisconsin, he had only 75 cents, and all his baggage was tied up in a red bandana. He at once procured employment on a farm at \$10 per month.

After some few months he returned home to Aurora on account of his mother being dangerously ill, but she soon recovered after her son's return. He then resumed work on his father's farm, but soon discovered that his services were not particularly valuable.

His elder brother had migrated to Illinois and settled on a farm. Horace went there, worked with him a summer or two and taught school during the winter months. He then returned to Erie county, New York, and entered a lawyer's office in Springville, near his father's home, and commenced the study of law, and took care of two cows and a horse for his board.

Young Boies passed eighteen months altogether in close application to law, textbooks and state reports. He was examined for admission to the bar by a committee of three in the presence of several judges of the court sitting at general term. There were thirteen candidates for admission, and Horace Boies was one of the four that passed.

He then opened a law office with \$15 worth of books and a wife to support.

In 1855, three years after being admitted to the bar, he was elected as a member of the assembly on the republican ticket. That was his first experience in political life. The next year he would have been returned to Albany, but there was a gerrymander in Erie county, and his election from that county as a republican was impossible. Mr. Boies, after his term of office having expired, resumed his law practice at Hamburg, a town near Buffalo. His practice became greater and more remunerative each year. Finally he removed to Buffalo, and there often met Grover Cleveland in court.

In 1867 Mr. Boies' wife's health began to fail, and he decided to move to Waterloo, Iowa, hoping the change of climate would be beneficial to her. Mr. Boies had accumulated quite a little sum of money when he went to Waterloo. This he invested in fine prairie land and continued the practice of law, and bought more land as fast as his fees came in, and now he has 3,500 acres of Iowa's most choice land, all well stocked.

Mr. Boies had always been a republican till 1883. Previous to that time he had often been urged by republican party leaders of his district in Iowa to accept the nomination for congress. He declined one and all, caring more for his practice and farms than for political honor. At that time a nomination on the republican ticket was equivalent to an election. In the national campaign of 1884 he acted as a democratic citizen and spoke for Grover Cleveland in many counties of the state.

In 1889 Horace Boies accepted the democratic nomination for governor, but had no hopes of being elected, and was as much surprised as the republican party when the election returns came in and showed that he had been elected by a plurality of 6,523. He was again nominated in 1891, and was elected by 8,216 plurality.

At the national democratic convention held in Chicago in 1892 the Iowa delegation (with liberal support from other states) was solid for Boies, and was determined that he should have the nomination for President.



*Horace Boies*



KANSAS STATE CAPITOL AT TOPEKA.

Corner stone laid in 1866. Occupied in 1871. Not completed yet.



## LORENZO D. LEWELLING,

Governor of Kansas,

Was born December 21, 1846, at Salem, Henry county, Iowa. His father, William Lewelling, was a minister among the Society of Friends in a large settlement near Salem, and Lorenzo was raised in this Quaker settlement.

When he was only a few years old his father died, and his mother married Eric Knudson, a Quaker. When he was nine years old his mother was burned to death in the kitchen, and he was turned adrift. For a year or two he lived with a married sister, and then he worked for the neighboring farmers and went to the country school during the winter until he was sixteen years of age. It was at this district school that the oratorical talent of young Lewelling was developed. In the debating society and at the literary entertainments he was foremost. Thus his native wit and intelligence were displayed at an early age.

Leaving the farm at the age of seventeen, he went to Burlington and commenced to work shoveling dirt for a gravel train on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Soon afterward he joined a company which was organized to drive cattle for the quartermaster's department of the Union army in Tennessee. This life did not suit him, and he joined the bridge-building corps at Chattanooga. At the close of the war he got his discharge, and went to Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, with the little money he had saved.

After graduating at Eastman's College, he drove on the Erie canal and did carpenter work in Toledo. Times were hard with young Lewelling in the summer of 1866, and he strove to work his way back to Iowa, and found himself penniless when he landed in Chicago. The very same day he secured employment as a section hand and saved money enough to take him back to his old home. For a year he was employed in bridge building for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad near Ottumwa, Iowa.

He then entered Whittier College, a Quaker institute at Salem, earning enough money during the summer to carry him through. During the last two years he was in school there he taught classes in the preparatory department. Thus it was he reached manhood, educated, after a hard battle with life from his infancy.

Lewelling was now well equipped for life's battle. He had an education earned by hard work and self-denial. His first employment after leaving the old Quaker college was as a teacher in the Iowa state reform school. He was promoted to be assistant superintendent, but resigned the place in 1870, and April 18 of the same year he married Miss Angre Cook, a teacher in the Red Oak, Iowa, schools. He farmed a while, and then started the *Salem Register*, a weekly republican paper at Salem, Iowa. In 1872 Mr. Lewelling and his wife were employed to take charge of the girl's department in the Iowa state reform school. For fifteen years he remained at the school, save for two years he was editing a paper at Des Moines. During this time Mr. Lewelling became well known in Iowa. He represented Iowa at the national conference of charity held at St. Louis, Washington, Louisville and other places. He was during that time a member, and part of the time president, of the state normal school board.

The cause of the people appealed to Mr. Lewelling at this time. The republican party of Iowa was dominated by the railroad interests, and he championed the cause of his party in the anti-ring and railroad element. His place at the school was taken by his wife, and he went to Des Moines and started the *Capital*, an anti-ring republican paper. For two years he edited this paper, but his wife's health failed and he sold it out in December, 1882, and was reinstated at the reform school. Mrs. Lewelling died while at the school, and Mr. Lewelling married her cousin, who cared for the children during Mrs. Lewelling's sickness.

In 1887 Mr. Lewelling moved to Wichita, Kansas, and is known to be a liberal, broad-minded, conservative man, well read and posted on all the questions of the day. He possesses one of the finest libraries in the state, and is a voracious reader of current literature.

In 1892 he was nominated and elected governor of Kansas by the fusion of the people's and democratic parties.



*L. D. Lewelling*





KENTUCKY STATE CAPITOL AT FRANKFORT.

Low building at left erected in 1832. High building erected in 1872.



## JOHN YOUNG BROWN,

Governor of Kentucky,

Was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, March 28, 1835. His father, Thomas D. Brown, was one of the delegates from Hardin county to the convention of 1849 that framed the constitution.

Mr. Brown entered the noted Center College, Danville, from which institution he graduated before attaining his majority, and commenced at Elizabethtown the practice of the profession of law. He had gained a reputation among his schoolfellows as an orator while at college, and in the local campaigns while passing through that period of enforced leisure which befalls every young attorney, his services were frequently called into requisition, especially that this was the time when Know-Nothingism was running rampant throughout the commonwealth. In repelling the invasions of this doctrine young Brown's fame spread throughout the district.

In 1859 the democrats of the district met at Bardstown to nominate a candidate for congress. Colonel Jewett, the outgoing congressman, was a candidate for reelection, but had refused to submit his claims to a party convention. There were several names presented for the consideration of the convention, but none seemed desirable until a delegate arose and proposed the name of John Young Brown, who was chosen amid much enthusiasm, over his own protest, and notwithstanding he was under the required age by over a year. Colonel Jewett continued on the track as an independent, but the young orator met him at every appointment, and carried the district by storm, beating his opponent about 2,000 votes. Not being of a proper age he was not allowed to take his seat until the short session, the latter part of the term, nearly two years later. The fact of his disqualification was known to the convention that nominated him, and to the people who voted for him.

He was chosen a state elector on the Douglas ticket in 1860, and had a series of debates with his brilliant young classmate, W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was an elector on the ticket headed by his cousin, Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

Mr. Brown was again elected to the Fortieth Congress, but the party in power decided that he had been guilty of disloyalty, and he was refused his seat. His constituents refused to select another in his stead, and for a second time his district remained without a representative. During the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses Mr. Brown did not attempt to make the race, but at the next election he announced himself and was triumphantly elected. It was during this term that Mr. Brown delivered his famous philippic against General Butler, which brought down on him the censure of the house, but endeared him in the hearts of the people of the South.

He served another term, and then voluntarily retired to his home in Henderson to enjoy the society of his family, and to prosecute the practice of his profession. From this political retirement he was not tempted until the people began to look about for a democratic standard bearer to lead the gubernatorial campaign of 1891. Solicitations from all parts of the state poured in on him, and he at length determined to make the race. From the time he announced himself the more astute of the politicians saw in him a winner, and though he had a formidable opposition for the nomination, he triumphed easily, and at the August election, 1891, brought back the democratic ticket something like its old-time majority.

Governor Brown's social life has been preëminently a pleasant one. When quite a young man he was married to a daughter of Hon. Archibald Dixon, once lieutenant-governor, and who afterward missed a governorship by a few hundred votes. A large family blessed their union, and Mrs. Brown, still young, still handsome, presides with quiet dignity and grace over the executive mansion with her three charming daughters, while his eldest son, Mr. Arch. D. Brown, occupies to him the confidential position of private secretary.



*John Young Brown*



LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL AT BATON ROUGE.

Corner stone laid in 1847. Completed and first session held therein in 1850. Destroyed by fire December 28, 1862, while occupied by Federal troops as a prison. Rebuilt in 1880-1882.



## MURPHY J. FOSTER,

Governor of Louisiana,

Was born at Franklin-on-the-Teché, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, January 12, 1849; was educated at Franklin high school, Washington and Lee University, Virginia, and the Cumberland University, Mount Lebanon, Tennessee.

Was graduated from the law school, Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1871; practiced his profession in his native and adjacent parish with brilliant success until elected governor on the anti-lottery democratic ticket April 19, 1892.

Was offered the position of associate justice in the Louisiana state supreme court by Governor Nicholls in 1889, but declined, not thinking it wise to give up his large and lucrative practice.

Was elected to the house of representatives from St. Mary in 1872, but was denied his seat by the Kellogg government.

Was elected to the state senate from the tenth senatorial district in 1880, and served continuously in that body until elected governor.

He several times declined to become a candidate for congress, when his consent was all that made it necessary to assure the nomination and election.

He led the anti-lottery fight in the senate and on the hustings, and he was acknowledged by all to be the best debater and parliamentarian in the senate, and was one of the most attractive speakers in the state before the people.

Governor Foster has always made an effort to keep out of public office, but the demands of the people were so great that he was forced to yield. At his home and wherever known no one commands greater respect. His personal character and honorable record entitle him to the high esteem with which he is regarded.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Murphy J. Foster".





MAINE STATE CAPITOL AT AUGUSTA.

Erected in 1828-1832. New addition built on in 1890.



## HENRY B. CLEAVES,

Governor of Maine,

Was born in Bridgton, county of Cumberland, state of Maine, in 1840; enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier in 1862, and served in the Army of the Gulf; was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley and in the Army of the Potomac, continuing in the service until the close of the war. He was a brave and fearless soldier. Upon his return to civil life he selected the law as his profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, forming a law partnership with his brother, Judge Nathan Cleaves, who died at Portland, Maine, in September, 1892. The law firm of Nathan and Henry B. Cleaves is extensively known throughout New England, and has always enjoyed extensive practice.

Governor Cleaves served as city solicitor of Portland, Maine, for two years; represented the city two years in the legislature and served as attorney general of the state from 1880 to 1885. He tried some eighteen murder cases during his term of office and prosecuted the celebrated state tax cases against the railroads to a successful termination.

He was nominated by the republicans of Maine by acclamation for the office of governor and triumphantly elected in September, 1892, and was inaugurated in January, 1893. He is exceedingly popular with the people, running ahead of his ticket in nearly every city and town in the state.

He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a republican.



*Henry B. Cleaves*



MARYLAND STATE CAPITOL AT ANNAPOLIS.

Erected in 1772.



# FRANK BROWN,

## Governor of Maryland,

Was born August 8, 1846, on "Brown's Inheritance," in Carroll county, Maryland.

His original ancestor in this country was Abel Brown, great grandfather, who came from Dumfries, Scotland, in the year 1700, and settled on the land called "Brown's Inheritance," situated near what is now known as Sykesville station, Carroll county, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

His father, Stephen Thomas Cockey Brown, born November, 1820, died December, 1876, was one of the most prominent agriculturists in the state, as well as a leader in politics, and took an active part in all matters of public interest.

He was possessed of great vigor of mind and energy of character, which his son and only living child has inherited to a large degree.

Governor Brown's father was a Presbyterian, and founded the Springfield Church, which is upon the tract of land called "Springfield." It is still maintained, the governor taking his father's place as its principal supporter and trustee.

"Springfield," the homestead of Governor Brown, he inherited from his uncle, George Patterson, who was a brother of Madame Jerome Bonaparte, nee Miss Elizabeth Patterson, so well known in the history of the state as the wife of the brother of Napoleon.

This tract of land, together with "Brown's Inheritance," embraces 2,500 acres of land, the finest farm in the state.

He was educated at Springfield Academy, which was connected with the Presbyterian church herein referred to, and subsequently in private academies of Baltimore city.

He began to take an interest in politics in his sixteenth year, and at that early period of his life, his father being then actively engaged in his campaigns, rendered him valuable assistance.

His first political step was an appointment to a clerical position in one of the state tobacco warehouses, in 1870, which he held for six years.

In the fall of 1875 he was elected a member of the house of delegates from Carroll county to the legislature of 1876, and again elected in the fall of 1877 to the legislature of 1878, being a very active member and serving upon several important committees during these sessions of the general assembly.

His father and his uncle, George Patterson, having died during the period of his legislative career, he was obliged to turn his attention to the management of their large estates.

In May, 1886, he was tendered by the President the appointment of postmaster of the city of Baltimore, which he accepted and served with great credit to himself and his party, and with acceptance to all the citizens of Baltimore irrespective of party.

He was instrumental in securing a number of reforms in the office, among which was the introduction of the present United States mail package box, which is now in general use throughout the country.

He also put into successful operation the cart collecting system. He gave careful supervision to the internal construction of the new postoffice building, which was completed and dedicated during his term.

In the fall of 1887 he was a prominent candidate before the democratic state convention for the gubernatorial nomination, and although developing unusual strength was not successful. But he then and there announced himself as a candidate for the next term, and went to work with a determination to win the nomination, and during these four years his sagacity and shrewdness as a politician was most pronounced.

The result of this patient waiting and able management of his own campaign was that he became the unanimous nominee of the democratic convention of 1891 for governor for the term of four years.

He was elected by more than 30,000 majority over his republican opponent, being the greatest democratic majority given in Maryland since the enactment of the civil rights bill; and on January 13, 1892, was inaugurated at Annapolis with great enthusiasm, the attendance of military, political, civic, and other organizations, and of the people generally, being more numerous than upon any previous inauguration.

In addition to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the chief executive of the state, he is ex-officio president of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College; president of the board of trustees of the Maryland House of Correction; of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; of the state board of education, and of the board of public works.



*Frank Brown*





MASSACHUSETTS STATE CAPITOL AT BOSTON.

Erected in 1795-1797.



## WILLIAM E. RUSSELL,

Governor of Massachusetts,

Was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 6, 1857, where he still resides. His early education was received in the public schools of his native city, where he graduated with marked honors; he entered Harvard College in 1873, graduating in 1877, and later from the law school of Boston University at the head of his class, receiving the first degree of bachelor of laws granted by that university, after which he entered his father's office.

Governor Russell was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880, and has since risen rapidly in his profession, ranking today among the foremost of the members of the bar. His native city did not forget its son. In 1882, when but twenty-five years old, he was called to the common council, where he showed marked ability, and the next year was elected to the board of aldermen, and reëlected in 1884. So marked was the ability displayed in the latter branch, that, in 1885, the young and rising statesman was persuaded to be a candidate for mayor, and was elected by a large majority, being reëlected in 1886, 1887 and 1888. Mr. Russell's increasing business now called a halt from public life, and having served the city of Cambridge for seven consecutive years, he decided to rest for awhile; but the period of rest was of short duration. His party, recognizing his wonderful abilities, nominated him in 1888 for the highest position in the gift of the state, and he was defeated by Governor Ames by a plurality of 28,069. His party again nominated him in 1889, and he was again defeated by Governor Brackett by 6,775 votes, a decided gain from the previous year in his favor. He was again nominated for governor in 1890, and after one of the warmest political campaigns ever known in the state of Massachusetts, was elected by a very handsome plurality, defeating Governor Brackett, the republican candidate, by 8,953 votes, a remarkable and steady gain, especially when it is considered that the state of Massachusetts has usually given from ten to thirty thousand republican majority.

So general was the satisfaction given by Governor Russell during his administration that he was again the unanimous nominee of his party for governor in the election of 1891. After a spirited contest, in which his eloquence and strength as a debater and his great popularity with the people were once more signally demonstrated, he was reëlected, defeating Hon. Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, the republican candidate, by a plurality of 6,467.

In 1892, he defeated Lieutenant-Governor William H. Haile, of Springfield, republican nominee for governor, by about three thousand plurality, this being his third election as governor of the commonwealth.



A handwritten signature of William E. Russell in dark ink. The signature is stylized, with a large 'W' and 'R' and a long, sweeping underline.



MICHIGAN STATE CAPITOL AT LANSING.

Erected in 1872-1878.



# JOHN T. RICH,

Governor of Michigan,

Was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1841. His mother died in August, 1847, and in May of 1848, John, then only seven years of age, went to Michigan to live with relatives. The same year his father moved to Michigan and purchased the farm at Elba, Lapeer county, where his son now resides, and where his father died in 1872.

The early life of the motherless boy was a counterpart of those hardy pioneers who endured the hardships incident to the transformation of the wilderness into civilization. He worked hard, early and late, on the farm, and by attending the country schools during the winter months he succeeded in obtaining a rudimentary education, and with it came a thirst for further knowledge that demanded wider opportunities, which were not realized except in a limited way.

In 1857 he attended the Clarkson Academy for a term of twelve weeks, and later the Lapeer high school for three terms. This comparatively limited schooling, accompanied however, by a natural brightness and an aptitude for books, and by reading and study at home when the day's work was done, was the basis of his education.

He was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Winship, of Atlas, Michigan.

Mr. Rich has been a frequent officeholder, but it is a fact that in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation.

He was elected a member of the county board of supervisors in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, and was chairman of the board the last two years.

He was elected a member of the state legislatures of 1873, 1875, 1877 and 1879. During the sessions of 1877 and 1879 he was speaker of the house.

He achieved an enviable reputation both as legislator and parliamentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his ability as a presiding officer, in which capacity none of his decisions were ever overruled.

Mr. Rich was a candidate for governor in 1880 before the republican convention, but was defeated by David H. Jerome, of Saginaw, on the tenth ballot, and there was no warmer supporter or harder fighter for his election than Mr. Rich.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate and served on some of the most important committees. In March, 1881, he resigned and was elected to congress to succeed E. D. Conger. Before his departure his former colleagues in the senate presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain. This, following the presentation, at the close of the session of 1877, of an album containing the photographs of all the state officers and members of the legislature, and of a handsome silver service at the end of the 1879 session, showed the esteem in which Mr. Rich was held by his associates in the legislature. At the republican convention in 1882 he was renominated for a second term in congress by acclamation, but was defeated by E. C. Carleton, democrat, by 288 votes.

Mr. Rich settles down to farm life again in which he has always been active. As president of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association he was appointed as a delegate to appear before the committee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Lapeer county. Was elected president of the State Agricultural Society in 1890 and 1891. Was chairman of republican state conventions in 1879 and 1891, and chairman of the senatorial caucus in 1881 when Mr. Conger was elected United States senator.

Was appointed railroad commissioner in 1887 by Governor Luce and reappointed in 1889. This latter year Secretary Foster, of the treasury, appointed Mr. Rich a member of the board of commissioners to revise the standard wool samples of the government; also was appointed member of a committee to classify the wool samples for the World's Fair. In the fall of 1892 was elected governor of Michigan for a term of two years.



*John T. Rich*



MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL AT ST. PAUL.

Corner stone laid in 1881. Completed in 1883.



## KNUTE NELSON,

Governor of Minnesota,

Was born in the parish of Voss, near the city of Bergen, in the kingdom of Norway, Europe, on February 2, 1843. He came with his parents to the United States when only six years old and settled in Wisconsin.

Young Nelson when a boy was always anxious to work, and anything he did he did well, never leaving anything incomplete, and everything he came in contact with he was not satisfied until he knew all about it. He did not have the best school advantages, as he could only attend the country school during the winter months. But he was a faithful student and was with his books the same as with his work, never passing anything that he did not fully understand. Those knowing young Nelson when a boy saw that if he had half a chance he was destined some day to make his mark in life.

When the war broke out he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Regiment and served as a private and non-commissioned officer for three years; was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Port Hudson on July 14, 1863.

Mr. Nelson had always a desire to read law, and after coming out of the army he pursued that study and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has met with nothing but success. Aside from the practice of law, Mr. Nelson has always been an active farmer.

He was elected on the republican ticket to the assembly in Wisconsin legislature in 1868-9. Shortly after his term of office expired he moved to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, his present home, and was prosecuting attorney of Douglas county in 1872-3-4. He was then elected state senator in Minnesota legislature in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, and represented his district in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, serving from March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.

His record in the legislatures and congress was so satisfactory to the people of his state that in the fall of 1892 they conferred upon him the highest office in their power to bestow upon him, the governor of Minnesota.



*Knute Nelson*



MISSISSIPPI STATE CAPITOL AT JACKSON.

Erected in 1839-1840.



## JOHN M. STONE,

Governor of Mississippi,

Was born April 30, 1830, on a farm in the state of Tennessee, Gibson county, where he was raised, and his advantages were no better than the average farmer boy at that time, which were far inferior to the advantages of the farmer boy of the present day.

He was elected colonel of the militia in Tennessee in 1849.

When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving four years, and commanded a regiment the last three years.

After the war he was in the railroad service, and was mayor of the town of Iuka, Mississippi, in 1865 and 1866. He was elected treasurer of Tishomingo county, Mississippi, in 1866, and served about two years; was elected to the state senate in November, 1869, and was reelected in 1873. He was elected president of the senate in January, 1876, and by virtue of that office became governor of Mississippi in March, 1876. At the expiration of his term, he was nominated by the democratic state convention and elected governor for a full term of four years, commencing January, 1878.

In 1884 he was appointed railroad commissioner and served two years, and in November, 1889, he was again elected governor of Mississippi for a term of four years, commencing in January, 1890. A convention having been called to make a new constitution, it passed an ordinance extending his term of office two years, so that his term as governor will expire in January, 1896; and by the same ordinance it made a governor ineligible to succeed himself.



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John M. Stone".



MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL AT JEFFERSON CITY.

Erected in 1837.



## WILLIAM J. STONE,

Governor of Missouri,

Was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1848. His early life was spent on his father's farm, attending school in a little old log cabin where they held a three months' term every winter.

In 1861-2 he attended what was then termed "The Seminary," at Richmond, Kentucky. This was a brick building of two rooms, and had two teachers.

It was a private or subscription school.

In 1863 he went to Missouri to reside with his sister, the wife of the Hon. Squire Turner, who lived at Columbia. At that town is located the State University, and while residing at Columbia he attended school at the university three years.

On leaving the university he read law with his brother-in-law, the Hon. Squire Turner (who is distinguished in central Missouri), about three years. Was then admitted to the bar as practitioner in all the courts of the state.

In 1869 he moved to Bedford, Indiana, where he formed a partnership with Judge Ambrose B. Carlton, one of the ablest lawyers in that state. This partnership did not exist long, as Judge Carlton moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, and entered into partnership with Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

Mr. Stone remained in Indiana about one year. Then, in 1870, he returned to Missouri and located at Nevada, where he has since resided.

Since removing to Missouri he has been engaged in practicing law and conducting a large stock farm.

On April 2, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah Louise Winston, daughter of William K. Winston, at the family homestead in Cole county, Missouri. They have three children — one boy, Kimbrough, born January 15, 1875, and two daughters, Mable, born October 30, 1878, and Mildred, born June 27, 1882.

Mr. Stone was presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and represented his district in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses in 1884, 1886 and 1888. His congressional record was of such a nature that his party urged him to accept the nomination for another term, but he declined the nomination.

While in congress he served on the Committee on Public Lands, the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and other important committees.

His principal work was in pressing for reforms in the land laws of the United States, and for the forfeiture of the unearned land grants made by congress between 1862 and 1870 to railroad corporations.

He was one of those who inaugurated the fight made to forfeit those grants, and was finally recognized as the leader in it. The result of the efforts made in this behalf was the forfeiture and restoration to the public domain of over sixty million acres of lands granted to railroads, and setting them apart exclusively for homesteads.

Mr. Stone was opposed to the Civil Service Law, and vainly endeavored to secure its repeal.

He was an advocate of free silver coinage and a "tariff for revenue only," speaking in favor of both measures and voting in favor of them on every possible occasion.

His eulogies on the life and character of Hon. James N. Burnes and Hon. James P. Walker, with both of whom he served, and his speech in favor of St. Louis as a site for the World's Fair, were the efforts possessing greatest literary merit.

In the Fifty-first Congress he made a speech on the subject of pension extravagance that attracted widespread attention, being printed in the metropolitan journals published in nearly every city in the Union.



*W. J. Stone.*



MONTANA TEMPORARY STATE CAPITOL AT HELENA.



## J. E. RECKARDS,

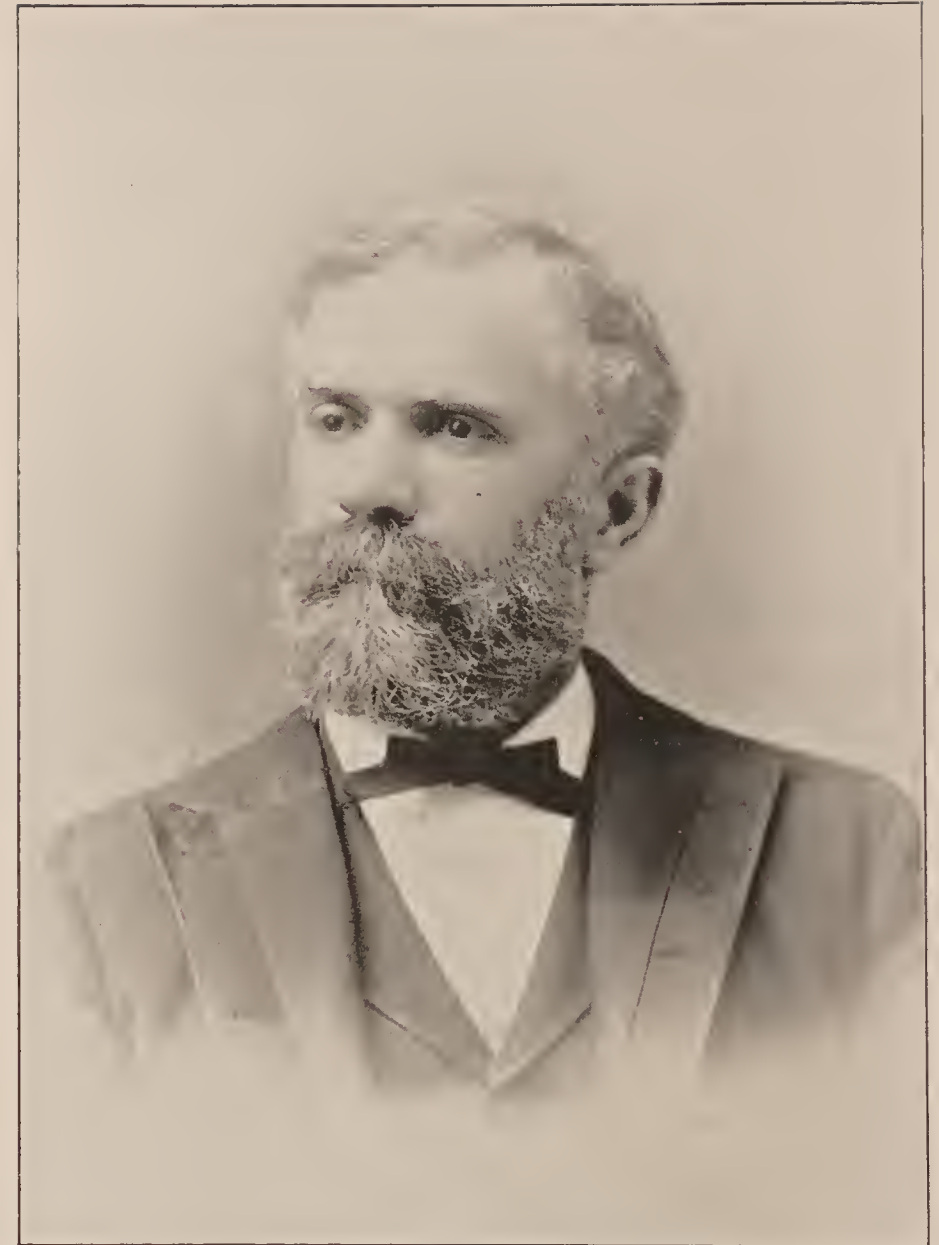
Governor of Montana,

Was born in Delaware City, Delaware, July 23, 1848, and after obtaining his majority he became convinced that the West was the place for a young man, so he at once started for Colorado, where he remained nine years. He next went to California, where he lived four years, and in 1882 he settled in Butte City, Montana, his present home, and is one of the prominent merchants of the city.

His prominence and public spirit led to his election as an alderman in that city, and in 1887 he represented Silver Bow county in the territorial council, and in 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of the new state, and in that body he was a prominent and useful member, his abilities being so far recognized that in the first state election he was made lieutenant-governor, receiving the highest vote of any candidate. He made an excellent presiding officer. His capacity, integrity and courage are well known, and he is regarded in the West as a "coming man." He is a zealous and aggressive republican, without going to the extreme of bitter partisanship, and a thorough western man.

He was elected governor of Montana November 8, 1892, for a term of four years.

Governor Reckards is devoted to the state of his adoption, and Montana's interests will be kept to the front under his administration. He was four years Montana's supreme representative to the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias and was twice elected member of general conference of Methodist Episcopal church.



*J. E. Reckards.*



NEBRASKA STATE CAPITOL AT LINCOLN.

Corner stone laid in 1879. Completed in 1888.



## LORENZO CROUNSE,

Governor of Nebraska,

Was born January 27, 1834, in the town of Sharon, County of Scholarie, New York. He was the youngest of a family of seven children. Had only a common school education, supplemented by one year in New York Conference Seminary (Charlottesville Seminary). When a boy he was fully three years in advance of other boys of his age with his studies, this being fully verified by the fact that he began teaching school at the age of seventeen.

He had a natural taste for reading law, so he combined teaching and reading Blackstone and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and at once met with marked success.

At the beginning of the war he raised the company known as Battery K, First Regiment, New York Light Artillery, and was chosen its captain. Being severely wounded in 1862, he was compelled to return home.

In 1864 he removed to Nebraska, and in 1865 was elected to the territorial legislature, and was a member of the committee appointed to draft the first constitution for the proposed state of Nebraska. Upon the adoption of the constitution in 1866, Mr. Crounse, though only thirty-two years old, was elected one of the justices of the first supreme court of the new state.

Retiring from the bench, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress and reelected to the Forty-fourth, declining a third term.

In each congress of which he was a member he introduced and secured the passage through the house of representatives, a bill for the taxation of the large body of lands granted to the Union Pacific and other subsidized railroads, a matter of much interest to Nebraska.

From 1879 to 1883 he was collector of internal revenue for the district including Nebraska, a position tendered him without solicitation by President Hayes.

From the admission of the state in 1867 to the election in fall of 1890 the state had always elected a republican legislature and state officers. In 1890 a democratic governor (Jas. E. Boyd) was elected, while the legislature chosen at the same time was independent.

In 1892, the nomination by the independents of ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck, for the office of governor—a very strong nomination—made it the duty of the republicans to put forward their strongest man. Against his wishes and strong protests the republican convention nominated Mr. Crounse. His popularity and past record together with the strong canvass he made, particularly in his joint debates with Van Wyck, resulted in his election by a surprising majority.

Mr. Crounse held for some time the appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, which position he resigned to enter upon the campaign of 1892.

His home is at Fort Calhoun, some sixteen miles above Omaha, on the Missouri, near where he has a fine farm; he gives special attention to raising fine stock, has large orchards, and is generally interested in agriculture.



*L. Crounse.*



NEVADA STATE CAPITOL AT CARSON CITY.

Erected in 1879-1881.



## ROSWELL K. COLCORD.

Governor of Nevada,

Was born in Waldo county, Maine, April 25, 1839.

He obtained his education in the public schools. Graduating from the Searsport public school, in Waldo county, in 1856, then being only seventeen years of age, he joined the tide of emigration and crossed the isthmus to California, locating at Columbia, where he lived till 1860; then he removed to Mokelumne Hill, where he resided till 1863.

He has followed the mining and milling business ever since he migrated west. Was foreman of the Imperial and Empire Mines, at Virginia City, Nevada, from 1866 to 1869, and was superintendent and general manager of the Syndicate, Bulwer, Bodie Tunnel, Bechtel Mines and Mills at Bodie from 1879 to 1886, and of the Esmerelda Limited, Humbolt Electric Power and Mining Companies' mines and mills at Aurora, Nevada, from 1886 to 1891.

Governor Colcord never aspired to political honors, although he always took a deep interest in the political issues of the day as an unyielding republican, and was thoroughly posted on the situation of the times, and is one of the best mine and mill experts in the West. He being so prominently connected in the mining interests of the West, especially in Nevada, has caused him to be well known throughout the state, and his extreme popularity made it very evident to the republican party that he was the man to place on their ticket for governor, and the result of the election was proof of the fact that they had made no error.

This is the first public office he was ever elected to. In 1889 he was appointed to attend the Paris Exposition as a commissioner from Nevada.

At Governor Colcord's home in Carson City, there is no one that commands greater respect.



*Roswell K. Colcord*





NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE CAPITOL AT CONCORD.

Erected in 1816. Remodeled in 1865.



# JOHN B. SMITH,

Governor of New Hampshire,

Was born in Buckingham, Vermont, April 12, 1838. Removed with his parents to Hillsborough, New Hampshire, when nine years of age. Received his early education in the public schools of that town, and subsequently entered Francestown Academy, where he soon became known as one of its best classical scholars, and at the age of sixteen he was nearly fitted for college.

Circumstances and his tastes united, however, to turn him toward a business career, and upon leaving the academy, in 1854, he obtained employment in a shoe peg factory at Henniker; then in a similar one at Manchester, and was afterward engaged as a clerk in a country store in New Boston.

In 1863 he began business for himself by purchasing a drug store in Manchester, which he owned for about a year, when he established in the town of Washington a factory for the production of knit goods.

A year later he leased the Sawyer woolen mill at North Weare, and having by his experience in these two ventures satisfied himself that he could succeed in the woolen business, in 1866 he built at Hillsborough Bridge a small mill, which was the beginning of the extensive knit goods factory now owned and operated by the Contoocook Mills Company, of which he is the president and principal owner. He is also commission merchant for the sale of knit goods in Boston, 144 Kingston street, and in New York, 87 Franklin street.

For seventeen years, from 1863, Mr. Smith resided in Manchester, although his business was elsewhere, and he is now largely interested in the real estate of that city, and otherwise identified with its people.

Since 1880 he has been a resident of Hillsborough. His wife is Emma E., daughter of Stephen Lavender, of Boston.

Two children have been born to them: Butler Lavender Smith, born March 4, 1886, and died, after a few days' illness, at St. Augustine, Florida, April 6, 1888; Archibald Lavender, born February 1, 1889, is still spared to cheer their home.

During the quarter of a century that John B. Smith has been a mill owner he has never had a strike or other labor disturbances to contend with, and he may well credit, as he does, a large share of his success to the amicable relations that have always existed between him and those who have operated his machinery, and made them his warmest friends and most zealous promoters of his interests.

Nor is it in an indirect way alone that others have profited by Mr. Smith's business ability, for he has long been a liberal giver to the Congregational church, of which he is a member, to his party, to public and private charities, to all causes which commend themselves to his conscience and judgment.

Few men in New Hampshire have in recent years scattered their benefactions with so free a hand, and fewer yet have given with so little advertisement of their generosity.

Mrs. Smith is in hearty accord with her husband in all charitable work, and is widely known for her generosity and kindness of heart, and quick sympathy for those in need. She is prominent in the social and religious interests of the community.

In politics Mr. Smith is a republican, earnest, uncompromising, ready and willing. In boyhood his convictions impelled him to cast aside the traditions and teachings of his democratic ancestors and become a member of the republican organization; and since that time when there was work to be done or burdens to be borne to promote the cause of his party, he has never been found backward.

When he became a citizen of Hillsborough, in 1880, the town was, as it has always been, a democratic stronghold.

To the change by which his party was given ascendancy by a majority of fifty, Mr. Smith contributed in no small degree.

He was one of the republican electors of the state in 1884, a member of Governor Sawyer's council in 1887-9, chairman of the republican state committee in the early part of the campaign of 1890, and of the most zealous and efficient of those who led his party in the contest which resulted in the election of Governor Tuttle.

In May, 1892, Mr. Smith was nominated in state convention of republicans of New Hampshire unanimously by acclamation as candidate for governor, and was elected by the people on November 8, and inaugurated January 5, 1893.



*John B. Smith*



NEW JERSEY STATE CAPITOL AT TRENTON.

On March 21, 1885, front portion was destroyed by fire. New front rebuilt and finished in 1889.



## GEORGE T. WERTS,

Governor of New Jersey,

Was born in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, March 24, 1846.

When quite a young man he became impressed with the idea that he would prefer the legal profession and was educated to that end.

His unusual rapid advancement in all his studies proved conclusively that he had made no mistake in the selection of his profession, as he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar, passing a rigid examination when only twenty-one years of age.

In his practice he met with marked and increasing success from the beginning, and was recognized by the courts as a lawyer of far more than ordinary ability. Mr. Werts devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession till 1883. Then he was elected recorder of Morristown, New Jersey, his old home and where he still resides. This office he held for two years and was the first public office of any prominence he had permitted himself to accept, but this seemed to be the foundation for his official career, as from the date of this office he has been kept before the people.

In the spring of 1886 the most important question of Morristown was who should they elect for their mayor, and as the masses seemed to concentrate on Mr. Werts, and being apprised of this fact by his friends, he reluctantly accepted the nomination and was elected in May. This office he held for six years.

In 1886 he was elected state senator from Morris county. This office he held till February, 1892. Then he resigned his senatorship and the mayoralty of Morristown to accept a higher office, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey.

In 1889 he was president of the senate, and while a member of this body he drafted the present high license law of New Jersey, known as the "Werts law," also the present ballot reform law of the state.

In 1892 he was the democratic nominee for governor of New Jersey and triumphantly elected.



*George T. Werts*



NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL CAPITOL AT SANTA FÉ.

Erected in 1885. Partially destroyed by fire May 12, 1892.



## L. BRADFORD PRINCE,

Governor of New Mexico Territory,

Was born in Flushing, Queens county, New York, on the 3d day of July, 1840. Is descendant, through his maternal ancestors from William Bradford, of the Mayflower.

He is a lawyer by profession, having graduated at the Columbia law school with highest honors in political science, winning the \$200 prize offered to the student of his class passing the highest examination.

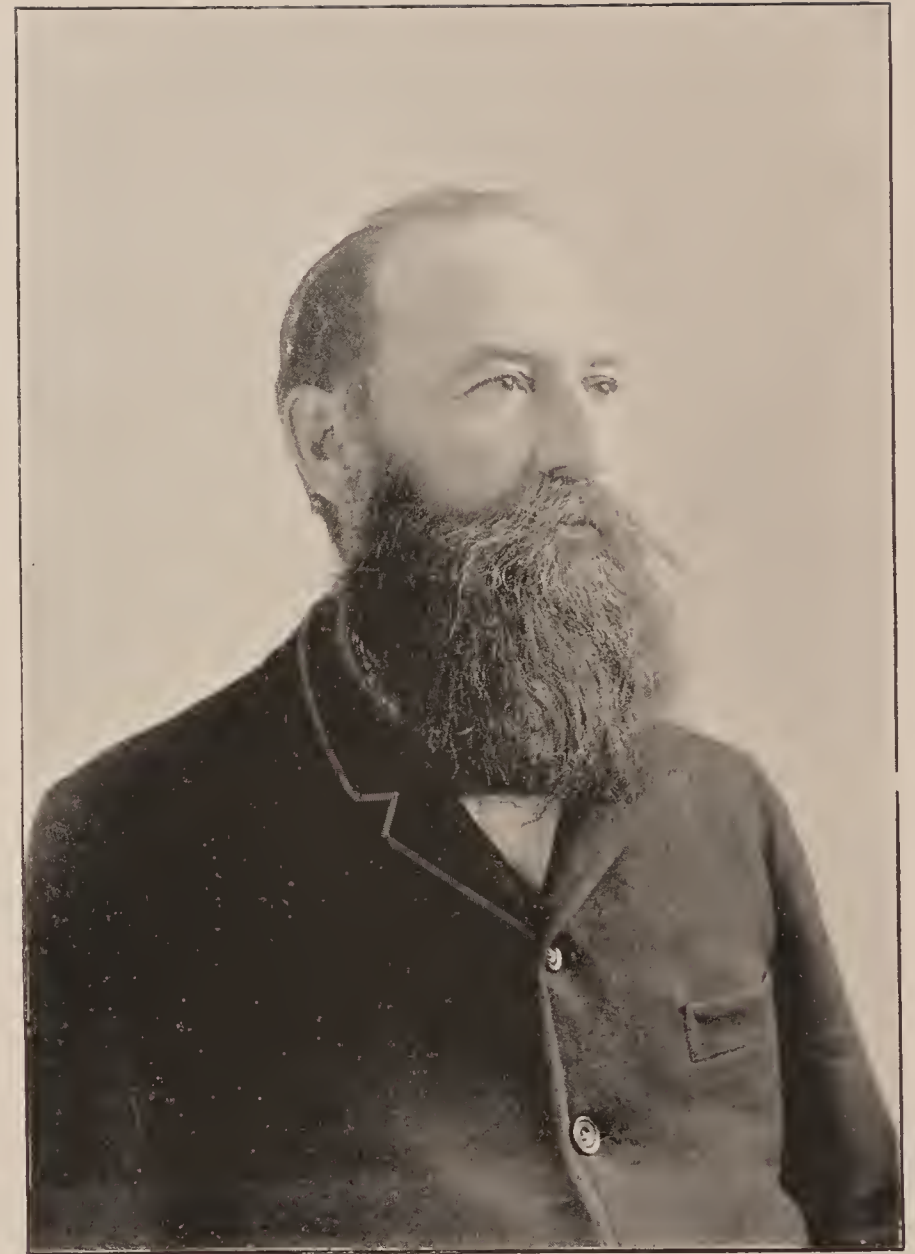
After graduating he pursued his profession, and was at once recognized by the bar and courts as a young lawyer of marked ability. His practice has not extended over a long term of years, as when a young man he was forced to yield to the demands of the people to serve them in public office, and was elected a member of assembly in New York from Queens county, a strongly adverse democratic district, in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, serving on many of the most important committees.

His work in the assembly was so highly approved by the people of his district that they not only kept him there five years, but at the expiration of his term in 1875 they placed him before the people again to represent the first district of New York in the senate, and at the election he ran 3,600 ahead of his ticket.

While a member of the assembly he was chairman of the judiciary committee which investigated the corrupt judiciary of New York city, consisting of Judges Cardozo, Barnard and McCunn, and was manager of the impeachment of Judge Barnard in 1872.

He was appointed, in 1879, chief justice of New Mexico, which office he held until he resigned in August, 1882; was made president of the New Mexico bureau of immigration in 1881, and has been president of the Historical Society of New Mexico since 1883, and president of the University of New Mexico since 1882; and was a member of the Episcopal general convention in 1877, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889 and 1892.

Governor Prince is author of several well-known works among which are "A Nation or a League," 1880; "General Laws of New Mexico," 1882; and "History of New Mexico," 1883.



*L. Bradford Prince*



NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

Corner stone laid in 1869, and is not yet completed.



# ROSWELL P. FLOWER,

Governor of New York,

Was born August 7, 1835, at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York. His father, Nathan M. Flower, died when young Roswell was only eight years old, leaving quite a large family and a wool-carding and cloth-making business at Theresa. The mother took charge of the business and ran it for a couple of years, and young Roswell was put to work at picking wool during part of the summer and the rest of the time he went to school.

The family had a farm and young Roswell did all kinds of work on the farm until fourteen years of age. Then he was occupied at school, and night and morning did what work he could to help support the family, such as sawing wood and carrying it up stairs to offices, and in fact any odd jobs he could do.

He graduated at the Theresa high school when sixteen years of age; then taught a country school for awhile and "boarded around" among the parents of his scholars.

When eighteen years old, he went to Philadelphia to clerk in a general merchandise store, and the firm failed in two months, throwing him out of employment. He then returned to Theresa, and worked one spring and summer on his mother's farm.

In September, 1853, he accepted a position in Watertown as deputy postmaster at \$50 per month and board. This position he held for six years. The first \$50 he saved he invested in a gold watch, which he sold in a few months to a young physician who was going West for \$53 and took his note for it, and he still holds the note.

At the expiration of his term in office he had accumulated about \$1,000. With this he purchased the interest of Mr. Sigourney in a jewelry business, the firm name being Hitchcock & Flower. In two years he bought out his partner and continued alone in the business until 1869.

Mr. Flower was married December 26, 1859, to Sarah M. Woodruff, a daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown.

In 1869, Henry Keep, the well-known capitalist, who married Miss Emma Woodruff, a sister of Mrs. Flower, died, and Mr. Flower removed to New York city and took charge of his late brother-in-law's estate, then valued at \$1,000,000, and under Mr. Flower's management it has expanded to \$4,000,000.

Governor Flower's fortune is estimated in the millions, and has not been made by speculation in Wall street, but by the shrewd purchasing of properties, which by careful and prudent management, have developed and proven valuable investments.

In 1881 Mr. Flower was induced to run for congress in the eleventh congressional district against William Waldorf Astor. This district gave Levi P. Morton over four thousand majority, but Mr. Flower was elected by 3,100 majority, and declined a second term.

In 1885 Mr. Flower was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor at the democratic state convention held at Saratoga. This honor he declined, giving his reasons. The state committee was called together and nominated in his place Colonel Jones, of Binghamton. Mr. Flower was selected as one of the delegates-at-large in 1888 to the national democratic convention at St. Louis, which nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and was chosen chairman of the delegation.

In the same year, when it seemed probable that the two democratic factions in the twelfth district might each run a candidate for congress, they united on Mr. Flower, and asked him to accept the nomination. This he did with some hesitation, and only in order to help the election of the presidential and gubernatorial nominees.

In the Fifty-first Congress he was appointed a member of the house committee on ways and means, and also a member of the committee on the World's Fair. His efforts toward securing the location of the World's Fair in New York were recognized by the city and state as most able and persistent.

He was nominated for governor at the democratic state convention of 1891, and was elected by a plurality of 47,937 over Jacob Sloan Fassett, the republican candidate.

Mr. Flower has never turned his back on any charitable institution. He has always made it a rule to give away in charity a certain portion of his income.

At the Columbian dedication exercises in Chicago, October 20 and 21, in the parades, Governor Flower was wildly cheered all along the line of many miles of the march, which showed his great popularity with the masses of the people, and thousands remarked that he would be President of the United States in the near future.



*Roswell P. Flower*





NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL, AT RALEIGH.

Erected in 1835.



## ELIAS CARR,

Governor of North Carolina,

Was born on Brace Bridge farm near Old Sparta, in the county of Edgecombe, North Carolina, February 25, 1839. His father died when he was quite young and he was raised by John Buxton Williams and his wife, who was the aunt of young Carr.

He received his preliminary education at the noted school of William J. Bingham, at the Oaks in Orange county. From there he entered Chapel Hill and finished his education at the University of Virginia.

He chose for his business in life the pursuit of agriculture, in which his family had long been engaged. Purchasing his brother's interest in his father's fine farm at Brace Bridge, he has cultivated that property ever since. It is here that he has made his reputation as one of the best farmers in the state. His farm is noted far and wide as being most excellently cultivated and improved. His home he has beautifully adorned and made attractive as few other country residences now are.

For about fifteen years Mr. Carr has been county commissioner of Edgecombe county. He has frequently been honored by commissioners to represent his state in convention, as the Farmers' Convention in St. Paul in 1886.

Mr. Carr is a member of the board managing the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh and a member of the World's Fair commission.

Always greatly interested in agriculture, to which he is devoted, he has sought by precept and example to infuse into the people a spirit of progress and improvement. Animated by these sentiments, he has long been an earnest and active member of the State Agricultural Society, and when the alliance was formed he early connected himself with it.

He was first president of the sub-alliance at Old Sparta, then of his county alliance and next of the state alliance, which position he held as long as the constitution permitted.

He represented the alliance at Ocala, Florida, and was a member of the committee on platform, where he took a prominent part, advocating conservative action. Mr. Carr has sought to keep the order, as far as possible, out of partisan politics. His name has been presented time and again for high station, but he has invariably declined to enter into such contests.

The nomination for governor was entirely unsought and unexpected. He accepted the nomination because there was no question but what he was the man the people wanted. This was fully proven by the election in November.



*Elias Carr*



NORTH DAKOTA STATE CAPITOL AT BISMARCK.

Corner stone laid in 1883. Completed 1893.



## E. C. D. SHORTRIDGE,

Governor of North Dakota,

Was born in Cabel county, West Virginia, March 29, 1830, but his boyhood was passed in Missouri, to which state his parents removed when he was very young.

His education, begun in the common schools, was completed at the Academy of Paris, Missouri. Having passed his life upon a farm his interests are devoted to that branch of industry.

For the past sixteen years he has lived at Grand Forks, where his sterling worth, sound judgment, and honesty of purpose have won the esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

His fine farm is located near Grand Forks, at what is known as Bachelor's Grove, and he is acknowledged one of the successful farmers of North Dakota.

Served one year as president of the farmer's alliance of North Dakota and represented the state at the grand council in Washington, January, 1892.

He was the nominee of the democratic and independent parties for governor in the fall of 1892, and may be said to have organized victory for himself.

Governor Shortridge never aspired to office and it was with difficulty that his friends persuaded him to enter the gubernational race, and this is the first public office he ever held ; and his administration is looked upon as one that will be run entirely in the interests of the people.



*E. C. D. Shortridge*



OHIO STATE CAPITOL AT COLUMBUS.

Corner stone laid 1838. Completed 1861.



## WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,

Governor of Ohio,

Was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. His father was an iron manufacturer. Young McKinley was educated at the public schools and at the Poland (Mahoning county) academy.

In June, 1861, he enlisted in the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private. On September 24, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; on February 7, 1863, first lieutenant; on July 25, 1864, to captain, and was breveted major by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He served on the staff of ex-President Hayes and Major-General George Crook, and after Crook's capture he served for a time on the staff of Major-General Hancock, and subsequently on the staff of Gen. S. S. Carroll. He was with the 23d in all its battles, and was mustered out with it on July 26, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio. He had a liking for the military profession, and it is said that but for the advice of his father he would, at the solicitation of General Carroll, have attached himself to the regular army. He studied law with the Hon. Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, of Mahoning county, and then attended the law school at Albany, New York. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and in May of the same year he located in Canton, Stark county, where he soon formed a partnership with Judge Belden. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county in 1869. On January 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, a prominent citizen of Canton. He was elected to congress in 1876, and was continuously in congress until March, 1891, except part of his fourth term, he being unseated by a democratic house late in the first session, his seat being given to Mr. Wallace, his competitor. McKinley has been three times "gerrymandered." In 1878 he was placed in a district consisting of the counties of Stark, Wayne, Ashland and Portage, which was democratic by 1,800, but McKinley carried it by 1,300.

In 1884 he was placed in a district consisting of Stark, Summit, Medina and Wayne, and was elected by over 2,000. Under the infamous Price "gerrymander" of 1890 his district was made up of Stark, Wayne, Medina and Holmes, which had given Governor Campbell the year before 2,900 majority, but on the fullest vote ever polled in the district, Mr. McKinley reduced this majority to 303. Mr. McKinley received 2,500 more votes in the district than had been received by Harrison for President in 1888 in the same district. While in congress Mr. McKinley served on the committee of the Revision of the Laws, the Judiciary Committee, the Committee of Expenditures, of the Postoffice Department, and the Committee on Rules, and when General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency Mr. McKinley was assigned to the Committee on Ways and Means in his place, and he continued to serve on the last named committee until the end of his congressional career, being chairman of that committee during the last congress, and was the author of the famous tariff law which bears his name.

He was delegate-at-large to the national convention of 1884, and supported Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. He was also delegate-at-large to the national convention of 1888, when he supported Mr. Sherman. At the latter convention his name was sprung for the Presidential nomination, but in a speech which was characteristic of the man he forbade the use of his name for the reason that he had pledged his loyalty to Sherman. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions at both conventions.

On June 7, 1891, Major McKinley was unanimously nominated by the Ohio republicans for governor, and after one of the most hotly contested campaigns in the history of the state, he was elected by a plurality of 21,511.

At the Ohio republican state convention, 1892, Governor McKinley was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the republican national convention at Minneapolis; he was made chairman of the Ohio delegation, and permanent chairman of the convention. At this convention his name was placed in nomination against his wishes, for President; and his own delegation (save his own vote, which was cast every time for Harrison) voted solid for McKinley, and the strong support he received from other states made it look favorable to his nomination; but he was true to Harrison, and would not permit his name to interfere.

Governor McKinley's great popularity with the masses of the people was never more fully demonstrated than at the Columbian dedication exercises in Chicago, October 20 and 21, 1892, as all along the twelve to fifteen miles of march he was wildly greeted with the most enthusiastic excitement.



*Wm McKinley Jr*





OKLAHOMA TEMPORARY TERRITORIAL CAPITOL AT GUTHRIE.

Last session of legislature met in this building.



## ABRAHAM J. SEAY.

Governor of Oklahoma,

Was born in Amherst county, Virginia, on November 28, 1832. When he was three years old his parents moved to Osage county, Missouri. His early education was very limited, and when he reached the age of twenty-one he could scarcely more than read or write. He started out with a determination to win, however, and surely he has succeeded. Working by the day, he earned sufficient money to pay his way through the Steeleville, Missouri Academy and then studied law in the same town, paying his way by his own exertions.

He was admitted to the bar three days before the firing on Fort Sumter, and, though most of his people sided with the Confederacy, he soon enlisted in the Union army and marched away for four years' hard work and fighting. He entered as a private, but in August, 1864, he was mustered out a colonel of the 32d Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, having filled all the intermediate positions.

He began the practice of law at Steeleville, and in 1868 was appointed circuit attorney for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and held that position for two years; was elected judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Missouri in the spring of 1875 and again in 1880, serving twelve years on the circuit bench.

In the spring of 1890 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma, which office he held until he was qualified as governor of Oklahoma Territory on February 1, 1892, being appointed by President Harrison.

Governor Seay was always looked upon as one of the ablest lawyers in his section of the state. His present home is in Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory.



*Abraham J. Seay*



OREGON STATE CAPITOL AT SALEM.

Corner stone laid in 1872. Completed 1893.



## SYLVESTER PENNOYER,

Governor of Oregon,

Was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, in 1831.

Selecting the law as a profession he was educated to that end, and graduated in the law department of Harvard College in 1854.

Migrating west he became editor of a paper and subsequently went into the lumber business and was one of the largest lumber dealers on the Pacific slope.

In 1890 he was elected governor of Oregon on the democratic ticket by 5,133 majority.

During the campaign of 1892, Governor Pennoyer astonished his friends by renouncing allegiance to the democratic party and coming out in strong terms in advocacy of the people's party. In a public speech Governor Pennoyer gives his reasons for deserting the party that has honored him, and which are as follows: "I speak in defense of the self-same measures I have heretofore advocated upon all occasions, though in so doing I find myself outside the political organization to which I formerly belonged. It is neither my fault nor my misfortune. It is the fault if not the misfortune of the late democratic party, which, having abandoned its principles, now ought by right to abandon its name. Two years ago, in Oregon, republicans as well as democrats demanded free coinage. Now both parties are supporting candidates pledged against free coinage, and either of whom would veto any bill passed in its favor. Protective tariff to be effective must be unjust, and its effectiveness is in exact ratio with its injustice. The Cleveland party has not only allied itself with the republican party in favor of bank rag money and monometalism, but jumped aboard the same platform on the tariff."



*Sylvester Pennoyer*



PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITOL AT HARRISBURG.

Corner stone laid in 1819, and occupied by legislature in 1822.



# ROBERT E. PATTISON,

## Governor of Pennsylvania,

Was born in Quantico, Maryland, December 8, 1850. When six years old, his father, Robert Henry Pattison, was appointed to Asbury church, Philadelphia, where he moved with his family. Young Robert obtained his education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the central high school, delivering the valedictory address.

In 1869, on the recommendation of Professor Riche, of the high school, he entered the law office of Lewis C. Cassidy, then one of the most brilliant advocates of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice in 1872. He had good prospect of success as a lawyer, but his career was destined to be political rather than legal.

In 1877 he was named as a candidate of the democratic party for auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and on the first ballot in the convention stood next to William P. Schell, who was nominated and elected. A few months later, at the suggestion of Mr. Cassidy, he was the democratic nominee for city controller of Philadelphia. This department, like others in the city government at the time, was badly managed, and if he should be elected he would have a task of reform before him that needed a good deal of experience and a very level head. The people were ripe for revolt, and he was elected controller by a majority of 2,000, although the republican candidates on the state ticket carried the city by 6,000 majority.

Mr. Pattison entered upon his duties January 1, 1878, and recognizing the fact that he had been elected to reform the office and its methods, he set about his work with a determination to honestly administer its affairs. He found the credit of the city impaired; its paper at a discount in the money market. But by adopting a funding plan order was brought out of chaos, and such was the appreciation of his services by the people that at the expiration of his three-year term he was reelected by a majority of 13,593 over his contestant, one of the most esteemed citizens and successful merchants of Philadelphia. This was not a triumph of party, but one due to the personal and exceptional ability with which Mr. Pattison had discharged his office, for it was at a time when the republican candidate for President carried the city by over 20,000 majority. This popularity placed him, in 1882, as an available candidate for governor.

After a close and vigorous contest in the state convention he was nominated, and in November of that year was elected by a plurality of 40,202 over his republican opponent, Gen. James A. Beaver, although for thirty years previously his party had been in a minority in the state. This result was due more to his vigorous and independent personality and to his successful administration of the financial affairs of the metropolis than to the dissensions in the republican ranks at that particular time.

During his administration the finances of the state were economically managed, and the state debt steadily reduced. Under the constitution of Pennsylvania the governor cannot succeed himself, so that at the end of his term, January 18, 1887, he retired from office.

Upon returning to private life, he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia. Three months later he was elected president of the Chestnut Street National Bank. He had previously declined the auditorship of the treasury, tendered him by President Cleveland, but afterward accepted an appointment as Pacific Railroad commissioner, and was elected president of that commission. His report on the relations of that corporation to the government is one of the ablest and most valuable papers in the financial history of the land-aided roads and on the existing status of their debt to the government. On the completion of his work as head of the commission, he returned to Philadelphia and devoted his attention to the bank. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884 and 1888; in 1890 fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South; and in 1891 a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council, held in Washington, D. C. In 1884 Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1890, owing to the errors of the republican party, the democracy seized the golden opportunity and again nominated Mr. Pattison to the executive office. His campaign was a vigorous and aggressive one, and his speeches were masterly presentations of the real issues before the people.

For the second time he carried Pennsylvania on a platform of reform, being elected by a majority of 16,554, although the republican candidates for lieutenant-governor and the secretary of internal affairs were elected by majorities above 20,000. His victory gave him a position of national importance. He was inaugurated January 20, 1891, for the term of four years.



A handwritten signature of Robert E. Pattison in dark ink. The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent. The signature reads "R. E. Pattison".





RHODE ISLAND STATE CAPITOL AT PROVIDENCE.  
Erected in 1759.

The State government is inaugurated the last Tuesday in May at Newport. The General Assembly holds a short session of one week there, and then adjourns to Providence to meet according to law the third Tuesday in January, when the real business sessions are held.



RHODE ISLAND STATE CAPITOL AT NEWPORT.  
Erected in 1741.



## D. RUSSELL BROWN,

Governor of Rhode Island,

Is a son of Abra Harrison and Harriet Marilla (Dart) Brown. He was born in Bolton, Connecticut, March 28, 1848, and attended the district school in Bolton, the academy at Manchester, Connecticut, and studied also in Hartford. Having an academic education, he entered the employ of Trumbull Newcomb, hardware merchant at Rockville, Connecticut. Two years later he was made head clerk and salesman in the store of Francis & Co., Hartford.

In January, 1870, he came to Providence and took charge of the mill supply store of Cyrus White. In April of the same year he formed a partnership with William Butler and his son, W. C. Butler, purchased the business of Mr. White, and under the name of Butler, Brown & Co. transacted a large business in mill supplies. This firm was dissolved in 1877 by the death of W. C. Butler. A new company was then formed, admitting his brother, H. Martin Brown, and Charles H. Child to partnership under the name of Brown Brothers & Co., which continues at the present time. This concern is the largest of its kind in this country and is widely and favorably known at home and abroad.

Governor Brown takes a great interest in all that concerns the city and state. His sympathy with charitable and educational institutions makes him a helpful member or director and a liberal donor. In 1880 he was elected to the common council and served four years. In 1885 he was nominated by the republican party for mayor of Providence, but declined the nomination. In 1888 he was a presidential elector from this state. Aside from his personal business, Governor Brown's interests are widespread, he occupying many prominent positions of trust, among which are those of vice-president of the City Savings Bank, director of the Old National Bank and president of the Home Investment Company, of Providence, and vice-president of the National Republican League. In social and private life he is one of the best-known men in the state, being an enthusiastic member of the Beneficent Congregational Church, Young Men's Christian Association, Art Club, Talma Club, Athletic Club, Advance Club, Business Men's Association, Board of Trade, Athenæum, Commercial Club, Pomham Club, West Side Club, Rhode Island Art Institute, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island Horticultural Society, Rhode Island Society Sons of American Revolution, Royal Society of Good Fellows, Franklin Lyceum, past master of Adelphi Lodge of Masons, member of St. John's Commandery, Norfolk Club, Boston; Grand Lodge of Plumed Knights, and in the affairs of each of which he evinces the same deep interest and push which has characterized his business career.

He was elected governor of Rhode Island and inaugurated in May, 1892.



*D. Russell Brown*



SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL AT COLUMBIA.

Corner stone laid in 1853. Finished inside in 1890.



## B. R. TILLMAN,

Governor of South Carolina,

Was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina, of revolutionary stock. The youngest of eleven children. Brother of G. D. Tillman, who has been a member of congress since 1878. Father died when two years old. Mother, a woman of strong mind, gave early training and direction to character. Went to old field schools until fourteen, then to Bethany Academy, at Liberty Hill, till seventeen years old. Acquiring a fair knowledge of Latin, geometry and algebra sufficient to enter the sophomore class in college. Did not enter the Confederate army as he was taken sick in July, 1864, and was an invalid for two years, during which he lost an eye from abscess produced by inflammation resulting from hard study by lightwood knot fires. The death of an elder brother in 1866 threw the whole responsibility of managing a large plantation on his shoulders. Lived in Florida two years, and married in 1868 a Georgia lady, Miss Sallie Starke. Returned to Edgefield in 1869 and devoted himself to farming in which he was successful. Took no part in politics until the Hampton campaign in 1876. Then an aggressive leader in the struggle for white supremacy, taking part in the Ned Tennant, Hamburg and Ellenton riots. Though asked to run for the legislature, refused and devoted himself to studying the science of agriculture. Realized the need of suitable training for farmers, and a more diversified system of farming and creation of new industries in South Carolina. Began to agitate for a farmer's college through the press and on the stump in 1886, but steadily refused to run for office. A voracious appetite for reading had given him a good acquaintance with the best English authors, and his style of writing was so incisive and captivating that he soon gathered a strong following. The agitation for industrial and scientific training for poor boys broadened into a demand for reform in politics, which were in a state of stagnation because of the convention system of nominating in the democratic party, and the existence, as he charged, of an oligarchy of office holders, consisting of the members of the old aristocratic families of the state. The ring was too well entrenched in 1886 and 1888 to be overthrown, but in 1890, Captain Tillman (so called because of his connection with the Edgefield hussars — a famous old cavalry organization), was put forward by the reform wing of democracy as a suitable candidate for governor, and entered upon the famous canvass with General Earle, which resulted in his election to the executive office by a vote in convention of 270 out of 320.

General Earle, although one of the best lawyers in the state, was no match for Tillman as a stump speaker, and he is considered on the hustings as the best speaker in the South. The canvass of 1892, against two other good lawyers, Sheppard and Orr, proved this conclusively, and he was renominated for a second term by a vote of 264 to 50 in convention and a popular majority of 22,000. Has never run as an alliance candidate, although a member of the order, and has kept down the third party in South Carolina by his tact and courage.



*B. R. Tillman*



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CAPITOL, AT PIERRE.

Erected in 1889-1890.



## CHARLES H. SHELDON,

Governor of South Dakota,

Was born in Johnson, Lamoille county, Vermont, September 12, 1840, where he lived till the war broke out; then he enlisted in the 7th Vermont Infantry, and went with General Butler to Ship Island. The regiment formed part of his "New England Brigade."

Was at the taking of New Orleans, and remained there, operating telegraph, while the regiment went to Vicksburg and back to Baton Rouge. He then fought in the first important battle, in which the colonel, George T. Roberts, was killed. The regiment when it landed on Ship Island was 1,035 strong, in good health. After the battle of Baton Rouge his regiment was sent down to New Orleans, nearly all sick from exposure in digging Butler's canal at Vicksburg, and then were sent to Pensacola, Florida, to recuperate, and while there participated in several unimportant battles in West Florida.

Was in the siege of Spanish Fort, and Blakely, and the taking of Mobile, and in a short battle at Whistler, the next day after taking the city.

Was judge advocate, general court martial for the district of West Florida, and was a recorder of a board of officers appointed by General Thomas W. Sherman at New Orleans, in the winter of 1864, to investigate claims against the government property destroyed by the Union troops, and examined several claims in different parts of Louisiana. Was also an aid in Mobile campaign, and was recorder of a board of officers appointed to investigate the reported firing into the Federal troops by the Poissano, one of Maximilian's gunboats, on the Rio Grande, in the winter of 1865-6.

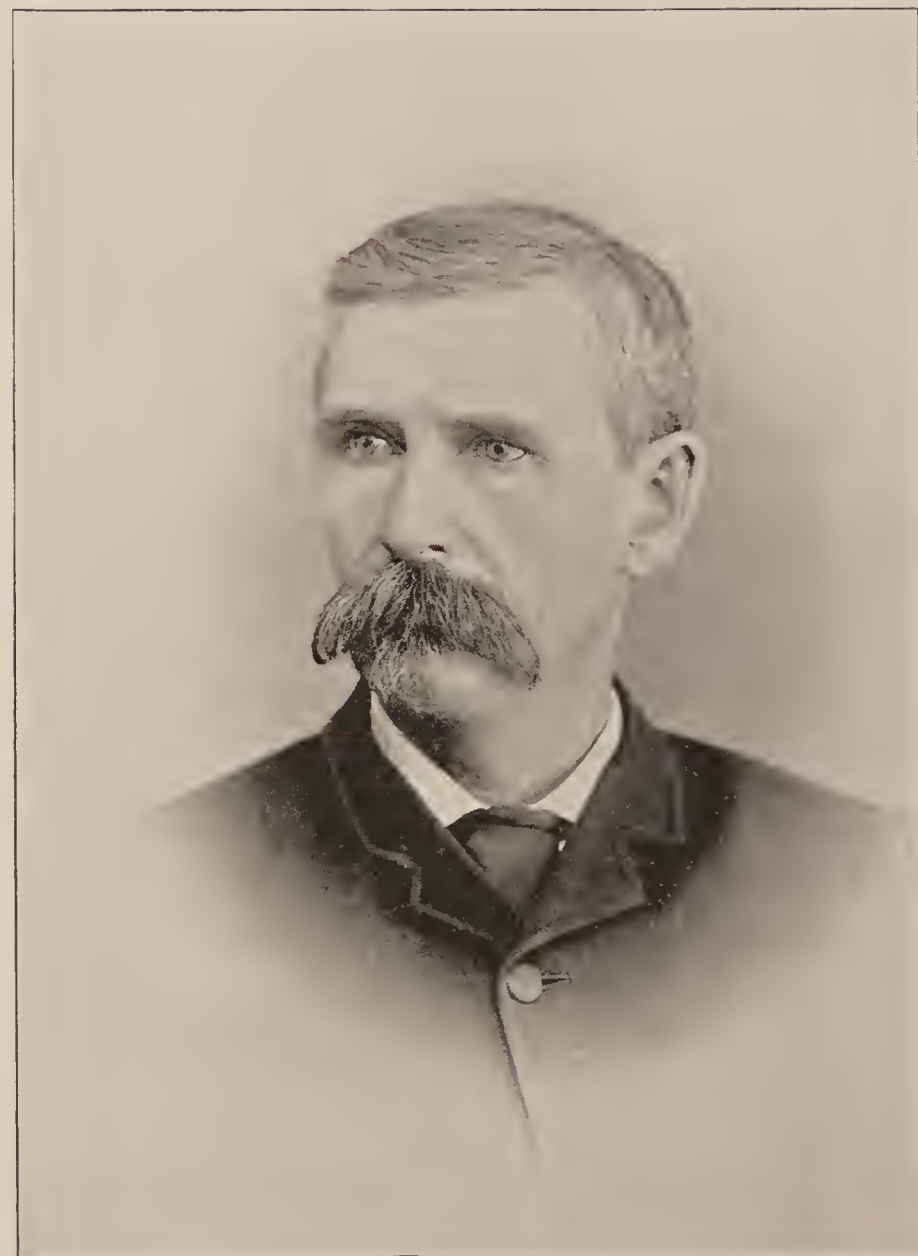
Served nearly four and a half years in the 7th Vermont Infantry; enlisted as a private, and was mustered out March 14, 1866, as captain.

After the war he lived eleven years near Golconda, Pope county, Illinois, and was for three years connected with Buckner, Terrell & Co., a leaf tobacco commission house in Paducah, Kentucky.

In the spring of 1881 he removed to Dakota Territory, and located on the farm he still lives on, as his home, near Pierpont, Day county, South Dakota.

Was elected to the territorial council in 1886, for two years, from the district consisting of Coddington, Grant, Roberts and Day counties, and was permanent chairman of the republican state convention in 1890.

Received the nomination on the republican ticket for governor in 1892, and was successful at the election, November 8.



*Charles H. Sheldon*



TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL AT NASHVILLE.

Corner stone laid in 1845. Completed in 1855.



## PETER TURNEY,

Governor of Tennessee,

Was born in Jasper, Marion county, Tennessee, September 22, 1827. When a young man he selected the study of law as a profession, and was educated to that end. His best reference as a successful and able lawyer is the fact that he was chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee for a number of years.

When the war came on he was one of the first in the field, about six months before the state seceded, and was colonel of the 1st Tennessee Volunteers, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862, he was severely wounded, the ball passing just under the left side of his nose, tearing out most of his teeth, the roof of his mouth, and split his tongue almost in two, broke one of his jaw bones, then lodged between the artery and large vein in the back of his neck.

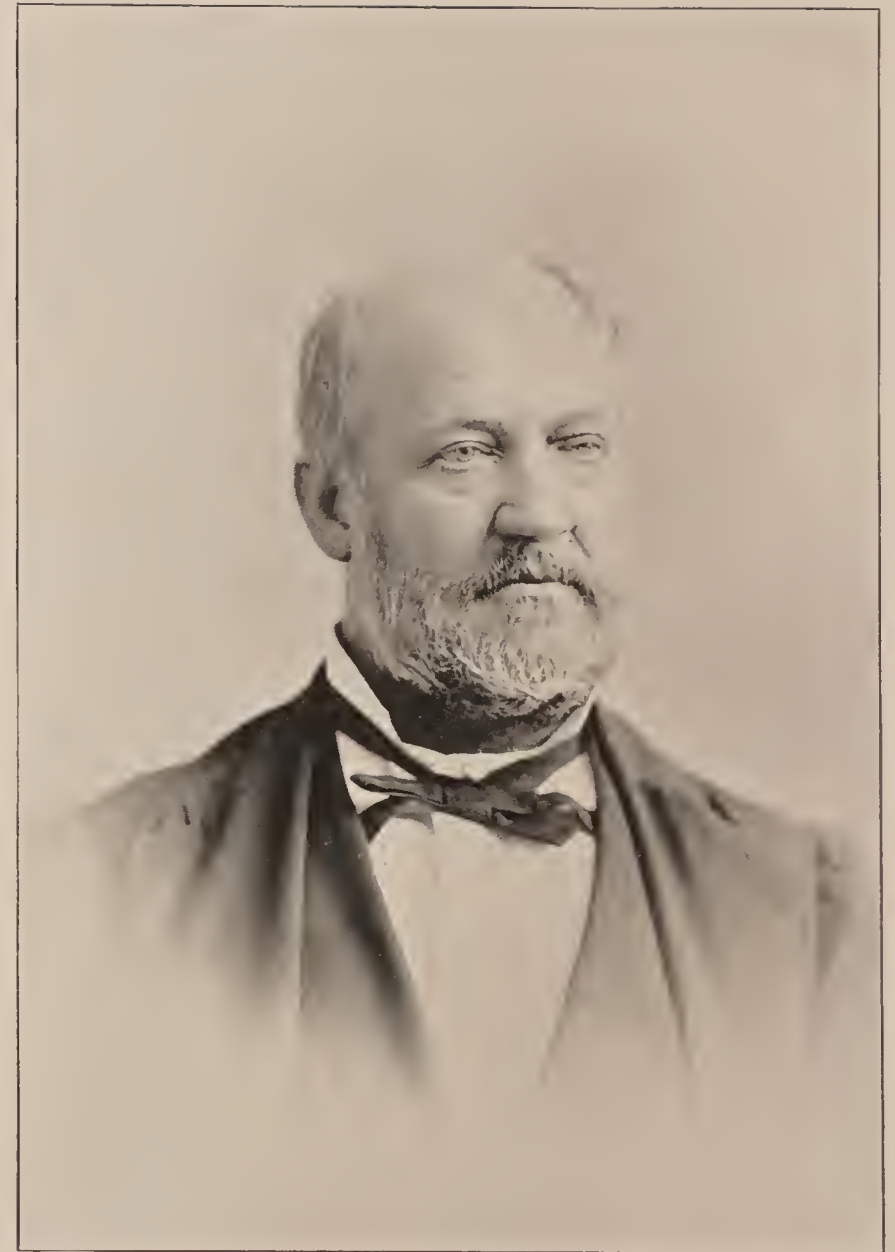
The doctors thought it useless to attempt to remove the ball, as he would die before the operation could be completed. His neck was swollen very badly and choking him. His wife, who fortunately was with him at the time, insisted and begged of the doctors to remove the ball, but they refused, saying it was of no use, as he would die in a very short time anyway.

Mrs. Turney, seeing that the doctors would not yield to her pleadings, and that her husband would soon die if he did not get immediate relief, she determined to try to perform the operation herself, believing that if the ball could be removed he would be relieved. With this faint hope of saving her husband's life, she managed not to allow herself to break down under her great burden of grief, and having the courage of a woman in thousands, she with a small penknife and a pair of tweezers removed the ball; he was at once relieved, and got well in a few months. Thus he owes his life to his noble and courageous wife; had it not been for her he would have filled a soldier's grave over thirty years ago.

After recovering from his wounds he was ordered to the command of the army in Florida.

After the war he was elected judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, and was reëlected twice; this office he held for twenty-two years and four months.

In 1892 he was placed before the people by the democratic party for governor, and was elected by the usual large majority of this party in November. During the fall of his election he had quite a severe sick spell, and was unable to go to Nashville to be inaugurated. The oath of office was administered to him while sick at his home in Winchester.



*P. Turney*



TEXAS STATE CAPITOL AT AUSTIN.

Corner stone laid 1882. Completed 1888. Built by J. V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell and Abner Taylor, of Chicago, for the consideration of 3,000,000 acres of Texas land.



## JAMES H. HOGG.

Governor of Texas.

Was born near Rusk, in Cherokee county, Texas, March 24, 1851. His first business venture was in the establishment of a printing office, and became editor of a paper.

In November, 1873, he was elected justice of the peace of Quitman, Wood county, Texas. This office he held till his term expired, about three years. While in this office he devoted his leisure hours in pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1875, and in November, 1878, was elected county attorney of Wood county for a term of two years, and at the expiration of the term he was elected district attorney for the Seventh Judicial District, consisting of Wood, Upsher, Gregg, Henderson, Van Zant and Smith counties. This office was for a term of two years, expiring in November, 1882, when he was reëlected for another term. At the expiration of this term he moved in December, 1884, to Tyler, Smith county, and resumed the practice of his profession, and soon built up a very large and lucrative practice, and was looked upon by the courts as being one of the ablest lawyers in this section of the state.

Was married in April, 1874, to Miss Sallie Stinson, of Wood county, and by this union they have four bright and lovely children, William, born in 1875; Miss Ima, 1883; Mike, 1886, and Tom, 1888.

In November, 1886, he was elected attorney general of the state and was reëlected in 1888. During the two terms he held the office of attorney-general he became so favorably known throughout the state that when the time came to select a candidate for governor in 1890 it was found that he was the most popular man in the democratic party for the place, consequently he was nominated and elected in November for a term of two years. His administration was conducted in such a manner that it was highly indorsed by the masses of the people. This fact was fully proven by his being renominated for governor and elected in November, 1892.





The Governor and Utah Commission occupy this building.



The legislature meets in this building, the City Hall.

# UTAH TEMPORARY TERRITORIAL CAPITOL BUILDINGS.



## ARTHUR L. THOMAS,

Governor of Utah,

Was born in Chicago, August 22, 1851, is of straight Welch descent, and has been in public life ever since he was seventeen years of age.

His first experience in official life was being appointed clerk in the house of representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, in April, 1869. This office he held till April, 1879.

Then he was appointed by President Hayes as secretary of state for the territory of Utah, and was reappointed by President Arthur in 1883, serving until April, 1887, in all eight years, a longer period than any other secretary in the history of the territory.

Mr. Thomas was also supervisor of census for Utah in 1880, and special agent for the collection of statistics of the Mormon and other churches, and of public, private and denominational schools in Utah in 1881.

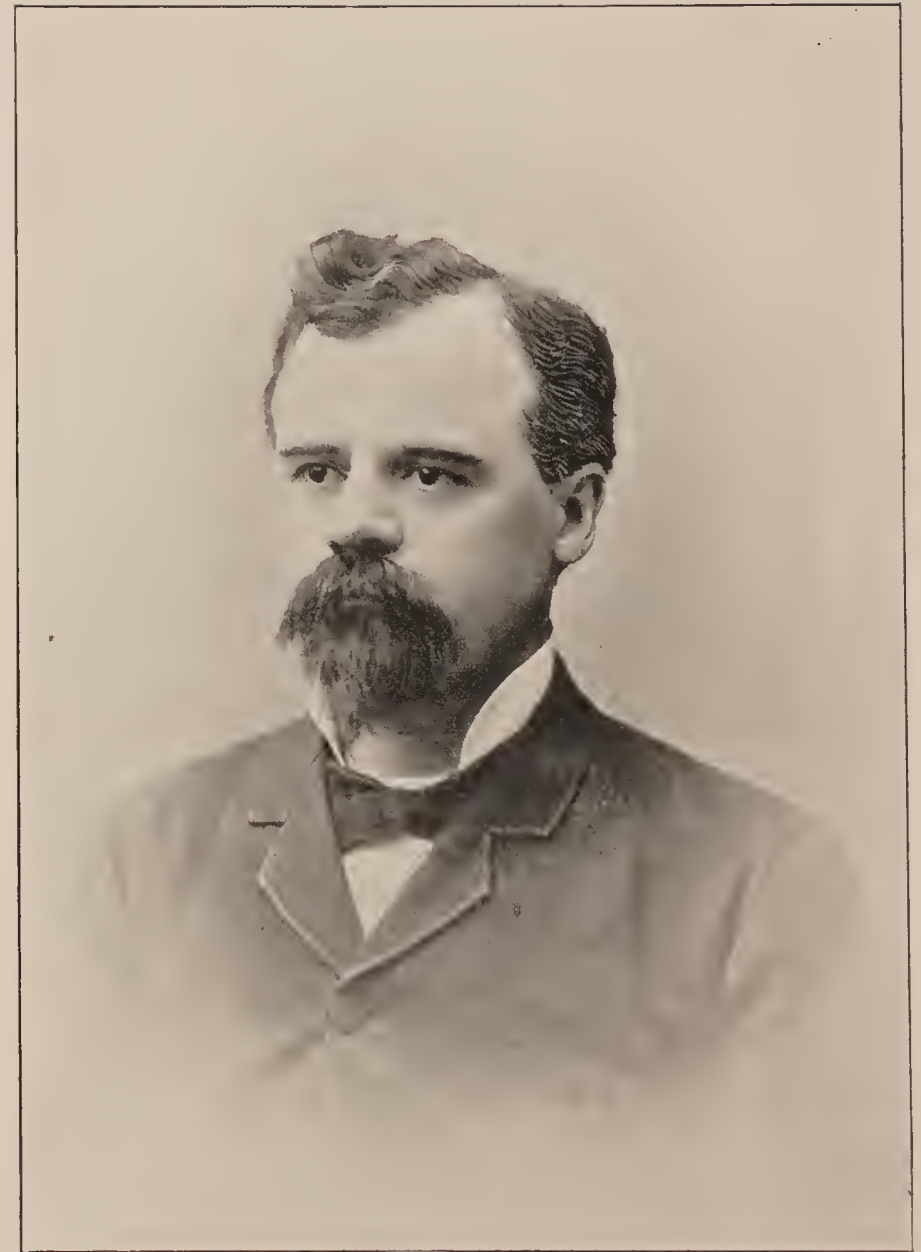
He was also elected a member of the commission to compile and revise laws of Utah, by the legislative assembly of Utah in 1884.

He was appointed a member of the Utah commission by President Cleveland in December, 1886, to succeed A. S. Paddock, elected United States senator from Nebraska, serving until April, 1889, when he was appointed by President Harrison governor of Utah, the appointment having been tendered to him.

Governor Thomas is largely interested in Salt Lake City, and is connected with the Utah Title Insurance and Trust Company Savings' Bank, and has been officially connected at different times, with many public institutions in Utah, in the capacity of director or trustee.

Governor Thomas issued the call for the great irrigation congress held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in September, 1891, which was attended by many distinguished men, and which adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the cession of the arid lands to the several states and territories to aid in the development of irrigation.

In politics he is a republican, but in Utah in local politics he has been identified with the liberal party, composed of democrats and republicans.



*Arthur L. Thomas*





VERMONT STATE CAPITOL AT MONTPELIER.

Corner stone laid in 1857. Completed in 1859.



## LEVI K. FULLER,

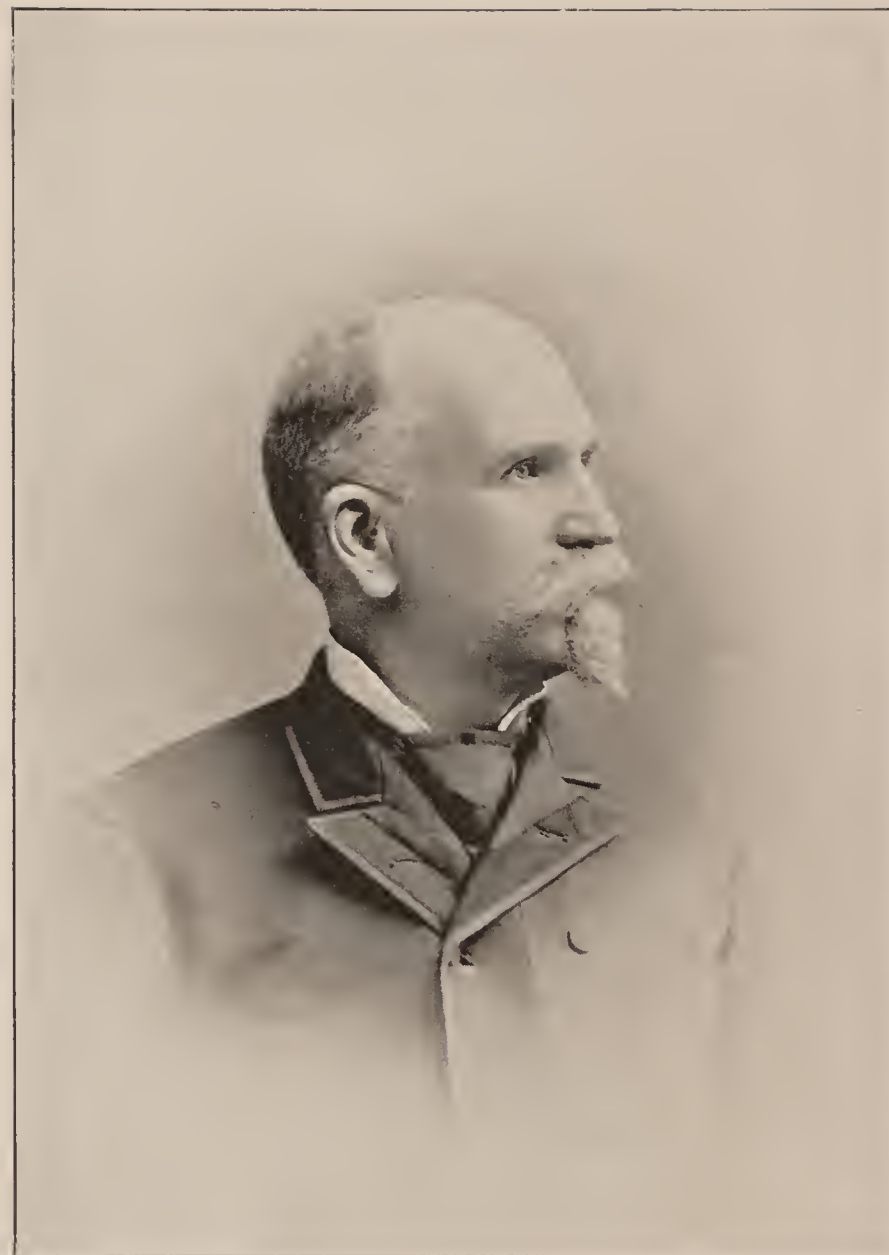
Governor of Vermont,

Was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, February 24, 1841. In 1845 his parents moved to Windham county, and at the age of thirteen the boy set out to make his own way in the world, coming to Brattleboro, where he worked at the printer's trade, attended the high school and learned telegraphy. He subsequently went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship in the machinist's trade, acting at the same time as evening operator at the merchant's exchange. He there formed habits of careful study and observation in scientific matters which he has maintained through life, and his library in this respect is very large and complete. In 1860 Mr. Fuller first became connected with the Estey Organ Company, at Brattleboro, Vermont, as engineer and machinist, and in 1866 became a member of the firm. Ever since that time his energies have been faithfully devoted to the interests of the concern, and he has been an important factor in building up the business and placing it where it stands today, the leading industry of its kind in the world. Mr. Fuller is now vice-president of the company.

His private business interests, however, have not prevented him from participating actively in public affairs, both local and otherwise. He has held important town and village offices, is a trustee of the Brattleboro Savings Bank, and of the free library, and has done much for the promotion of Brattleboro interests in many ways. His interest in educational matters is well known, and his most important work in this direction being in connection with the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, to which his gifts have been liberal in time and money. Under Mr. Fuller's lead as president of the board of trustees that school holds high rank among the institutions of its kind in New England. He organized and has commanded, since 1874, the Fuller Light Battery, Vermont National Guard. This battery was the first to receive the new model United States guns, and is reported by regular army officers as second to no similar organization in the country.

In 1880 Colonel Fuller was elected to the state senate from his county, taking an active part in the important legislation enacted at that session, including what was then known as the "new tax law," the measure which has since been in force, equalizing the burdens of taxation and commending itself to the public more and more each succeeding year. On account of the familiarity which Colonel Fuller had acquired with the provisions of the new law he was made chairman of the Brattleboro Board of Listers in 1881, and in that position his services were invaluable in directing it into smooth and easy operation in Brattleboro and throughout Windham county. As a member of the state senate, Colonel Fuller served as chairman of the committees on military affairs and on railroads. In 1886 he was elected lieutenant governor of Vermont, filling that position with honor to himself and to the state, and proving himself one of the best equipped presiding officers which the senate has ever had.

In 1892 Colonel Fuller was elected governor of Vermont by over 18,000 majority.



*Levi K. Fuller*





VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL AT RICHMOND.

Corner stone laid in 1785. Completed in 1796.



## PHILIP W. McKINNEY,

Governor of Virginia,

Was born in the county of Buckingham, Virginia, May 1, 1832. His father, Charles McKinney, was a highly respected and influential merchant at New Store, in Buckingham county.

Philip was educated at home under first-class instructors secured by his father and neighbors for their sons until prepared for college, and in 1849, at the age of seventeen, he entered Hampden-Sidney. He developed an aptitude for study and especially for public speaking, and so proficient did he become in this art that when he was graduated in 1851 the Philanthropic Society, of which he was a member, presented him with a gold medal, the first that had ever been given, and which has since been the distinguished mark of the society in each graduating class.

Having graduated from Hampden-Sidney, young McKinney went to Lexington to study law under Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, then in charge of the law school of Washington College. Having graduated in law in 1853, he returned to his home to practice his profession in his native county, but this he was not permitted to do. His talents and attainments were recognized by his fellow citizens and claimed for his county and state. As the nominee of the whig party he at once entered upon an active and spirited contest for a seat in the legislature, and when just twenty-one was elected by a decided majority over Mr. W. B. Sheppard, who had previously overcome all opposition. He served as a delegate from Buckingham in the legislature four successive terms till the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he was elected captain of a company of cavalry composed of the flower of the youth of Buckingham and adjoining counties. His company was assigned to the 4th Regiment, commanded by Colonel William C. Wickham, and was a part of that command which made the name of Stuart, Fitz Lee and others household words in Virginia.

Captain McKinney continued in command until the battle of Brandy Station, when he was severely wounded and incapacitated from further service in the field. Upon his partial recovery he was assigned to conscript duty at Danville, and was in command of that post at the surrender in 1865.

At the close of the war, finding that the ample fortune left him by his father in part, and in part acquired by marriage, had been swept away, he in 1865 removed to the town of Farmville and resumed the practice of his profession. He at once took rank among the foremost men of his profession, and his aid and advice were soon in demand from men in all of the adjoining counties who sought to repair or escape the financial ruin resulting from the war. In many of the important suits in Southside Virginia he was an active and leading counsel, and such was the force and influence of his eloquence that few were willing to go before courts or juries without his aid.

The people of Prince Edward at the first election made him the commonwealth's attorney, which office he held till by negro votes the choice of the people was prevented, and whenever since that time the office has been filled by appointment he has been the appointee.

Amid the arduous and extensive duties of his profession he has always found time to respond to the calls which have been made upon him to represent the people of Virginia on the stump. He was the democratic candidate for congress against Stowell, the carpetbagger; was a presidential elector; was the nominee of the party for attorney-general on the Daniel ticket, and in every state and national canvass, whether himself on the ticket or not, has gone at the call of his party to speak wherever those in command thought he was most needed. He was delegate in 1884 to Chicago and in 1888 to St. Louis. Was elected governor of Virginia in the fall of 1891 and inaugurated January, 1892, for a term of two years.

Governor McKinney has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Nannie Christian, who died in 1858, left him one son, who is now serving in the United States Geographical Survey Corps in Colorado.

He was again married in 1886 to Miss Annie Lyle, of Farmville. One daughter, Frank Irving (named for Judge F. D. Irving, the life-long friend and former partner of her father), is the only issue of this marriage.



*Philip W. McKinney.*



WASHINGTON STATE CAPITOL AT OLYMPIA.

Erected in 1854-1855.



# JOHN H. MCGRAW,

Governor of Washington,

Was born on Barker plantation, Penobscot county, Maine, October 4, 1850. When he was a little more than two years old his father was drowned in the Penobscot river. His mother was left with three small children, and in very humble circumstances.

When eight years old his mother married a second time.

His home life after this event was not a pleasant one, and when he was fourteen years old he left home because of a disagreement with his stepfather, and at this young age he started out to battle with the world, and rely entirely upon his own exertions.

His limited education had been acquired during a few terms attendance at a country school. In spite of all disadvantages he succeeded in maintaining himself, and when seventeen years of age he was employed as manager of a general merchandise store.

He continued in this position for four years, and then embarked in a similar business in company with an elder brother. Having established himself in business with bright prospects, he took unto himself a wife, October 12, 1874. In the winter of 1875-6, the firm of McGraw Brothers was numbered among the victims of the business depression then prevailing, and he was once more thrown altogether upon his own resources.

Believing fate to be against him in Maine, he started west and landed in Seattle July 16, 1876. His situation on arriving in Seattle was but little better than it was when he left the house of his stepfather twelve years before. He had no thought of discouragement; his first employment in Seattle was a clerk at the Occidental Hotel. He next kept the American House and a small hotel located near Yesler's wharf. Misfortune again overtook him; this hotel was destroyed by fire, and he was again compelled to seek employment. He then obtained a position on the police force of Seattle, then consisting of four men. He doubtless thought as he paced his beat during the long weary hours of night that he was doomed to misfortune and poverty. But such was not true, for this was the turning point of his life. Unknowingly he had entered upon a career which was to give him a position among the foremost men of the Pacific Northwest. In July, 1879, he was elected city marshal, and the city council also chose him as chief of police.

In February, 1882, he was elected sheriff of King county to fill the unexpired term of L. V. Wycoff; was reelected to this office in November, 1882, and in 1884.

During his third term occurred the anti-Chinese agitation with its accompanying disturbance of the peace. He promptly made known his intentions to uphold the laws and maintain the peace of the county at any cost, and it was owing to this positive attitude, as well as to the tact and good judgment which he displayed that the city was enabled to pass through the ordeal without a disastrous conflict between the law-abiding and the law-defying citizens.

During his occupancy of the office of sheriff, he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar shortly after his term expired.

He entered into partnership with R. S. Green and C. H. Hanford, and began the practice of law. Shortly afterward J. F. McNaught entered the firm, and under the name of Green, Hanford, McNaught & McGraw, it became one of the foremost legal firms of Washington.

Mr. McGraw continued in active practice of the law less than two years. As the election of 1888 approached, the people insisted that he should once more become a candidate for sheriff. He consented to become a candidate for the office, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1890 he positively refused to be a candidate for reelection, and at the expiration of his term he devoted himself to the services of the First National Bank, of which institution he had some months before been chosen president.

In 1892 he was urged by his party to enter the gubernatorial race, which he consented to do, and was elected after a hot contest by a surprising majority.

Governor McGraw is an ardent republican, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of his party in the state of Washington. Has been chosen chairman of the state central committee for several years.





WEST VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL AT CHARLESTON.

Corner stone laid in 1881. Completed in 1885.



## WILLIAM A. MACCORKLE,

Governor of West Virginia,

Was born near Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, on May 7, 1858. He is the oldest son of the late William MacCorkle, also a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. He comes from a long line of Scotch Presbyterian ministers and elders. When William was only four years old his father died, having removed with his family to Missouri. Previous to the war the elder MacCorkle was in excellent circumstances, but near the close of the war he was utterly broken up by the invasion of the Federal armies into Virginia. William and his mother had a struggle in life, but the boy was remarkable for his energy and perseverance, and worked hard to support his mother. Mrs. MacCorkle and her three children returned to Virginia, and William entered the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, from which he subsequently graduated (from the law course in that institution) when only twenty years of age. He was a remarkably hard student. His mother states that while attending school he would, if permitted, sit up all night and study, and that he had often been found long after midnight lying across the table with his head buried in a book. Hard labor has been the foundation of his success. Soon after graduating from Washington and Lee University he came to Charleston to seek his fortune. He arrived here in the year 1879 almost penniless, and taught one term of a private school. By this means he was able to support himself and at the same time render some assistance to his widowed mother, till he was enabled to gain some practice in the profession of law. He succeeded in building up a lucrative practice, and since his residence in Charleston has been very successful at the bar. The only civil office he has ever held or sought was that of city solicitor of Charleston, which he held for three consecutive terms. At present he is largely interested financially in various business interests of Charleston and of the state. He has given a great deal of thought and labor to the material development of West Virginia.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. MacCorkle was elected governor of West Virginia, and inaugurated March 4, 1893.



*Wm A. MacCorkle*



WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL AT MADISON.

Corner stone laid in 1837. Completed in 1869.



## GEORGE W. PECK,

Governor of Wisconsin,

Was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, on September 28, 1840. His family removed to Wisconsin in 1843. He attended the common schools until fifteen years old; then he learned the printer's trade, and in 1861 he became a newspaper proprietor, but later entered the army and served till the close of the war.

In 1867 he was elected city treasurer of Ripon, Wisconsin, and in 1872 was appointed chief of police at LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Was chief clerk of the Wisconsin assembly in 1874 and 1875.

After having three years of journalistic career in New York city, he returned to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then started the paper known as *Peck's Sun*, which not only brought him a comfortable fortune, but made his name a household word.

He was elected mayor of Milwaukee (his present home) in April, 1890, but resigned in December of the same year, having been elected governor of Wisconsin November 5, 1890, for a term of two years.

Mr. Peck had the good fortune to be nominated for governor at a time when the Bennett school law was a prominent issue, and when the country was aroused over the tariff legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, both of which questions were favorable to his success. He is an ardent Cleveland man, and fully indorses the President's views on all leading questions.

His administration as governor proved so satisfactory and increased his popularity with the people to such an extent that the democratic party saw that he was the man to again place in nomination for governor to insure carrying the state ticket to success in 1892. And when the election returns came in for the election of November 8, the facts were more than proven, Governor Peck having received over 178,000 votes, the largest vote ever polled by any candidate in the state.



*Geo. W. Peck*



WYOMING STATE CAPITOL, AT CHEYENNE.

Corner stone laid in 1885. Completed in 1889.



# JOHN E. OSBORNE,

Governor of Wyoming,

YOUNGEST GOVERNOR IN THE UNITED STATES,

Was born of poor parents, on June 19, 1858, in Westport, Essex county, New York; attended the common schools of his town, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen; was then apprenticed to Dr. E. M. Kent, a druggist, in the town of Bristol, Vermont; after having completed his apprenticeship he began the study of medicine, working in the drug store during the summer months, and attending medical lectures during the winter in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which institution he graduated with honors in the class of 1880.

Immediately after graduating, Dr. Osborne returned to Bristol, Vermont, where he again entered the drug store in which he had served his apprenticeship, to earn money enough to pay his passage to the far west. As soon as this had been accumulated he borrowed enough more money to purchase a few books and instruments, and went to Wyoming, locating in the frontier town of Rawlins, at which point he immediately embarked in the active practice of his profession; his close attention to his professional engagements, combined with the skill exhibited as a physician and surgeon, soon made for him a place at the head of the medical profession of the state; as soon as his earnings would permit, he launched out in the drug business, building up one of the largest wholesale and retail drug houses in the state; a few years later he engaged in the sheep business, in a small way, and is now the largest individual sheep owner in Wyoming, his flocks numbering over 20,000; his wool clip for 1892 netted him over \$17,000.

He has organized and identified himself with numerous other enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Rawlins Electric Light Company, the Rawlins Hotel Company, the Rawlins Wool Storage Company, the Rawlins Building and Loan Association, and the First National Bank. In the first two incorporations mentioned he holds the office of president. He has invested heavily in real estate in Rawlins, the city he has chosen for his home, and is today recorded in the city treasurer's office as the largest individual taxpayer in said city. In 1883 he was elected to the Wyoming territorial legislature; a few years later he was appointed by Governor Moonlight to the office of chairman of the Territorial Penitentiary Building Commission; in 1888 he was elected by an overwhelming majority as mayor of the city of Rawlins, in which capacity he served for the term of one year, and refused the renomination at the expiration of that time on account of his professional and other business engagements. His administration is still referred to as the most conservative and best the city has ever had. In 1886 the Union Pacific Railway Company, recognizing his skill as a surgeon, appointed him as their surgeon, giving him charge of the surgical department of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific system.

Governor Osborne has always been prominently identified with the Masonic order, and is at present past-eminent commander of the Order of Knights Templar, and past high priest of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He was elected, in June, 1892, an alternate to the national convention held in Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland to the Presidency. On July 27 he was elected as one of the delegates representing Carbon county to a state convention called at Rock Springs, Wyoming, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for state offices, to be balloted on November 8. Governor Osborne was chosen unanimously as the candidate for governor, notwithstanding the fact that he protested against such nomination, and personally withdrew his name from before the convention. After an arduous campaign, during which he rode almost 1,000 miles in an open buckboard through the twelve large counties of the state, any one of which is as large in area as several of the New England states combined, resulted in overcoming a former republican majority of 1,700, and in electing him governor by a majority of 1,800. He received the highest vote of any candidate on the democratic state ticket, carried his own county, heretofore republican, by a majority of 280; carried his own city, which has a republican majority, by a majority of 222.

This result reflects no little credit on his popularity and personal magnetism, and it is safe to say that Governor Osborne is today a striking example of one of America's most noted self-made characters, with a flattering future in store. He is devoted to the interests of his adopted state.



*John E. Osborne*

# HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1789 a bill was passed by congress and approved by George Washington. It provided that a Supreme Court of the United States be established, and should consist of a chief justice and five associate justices, any four of whom should be a quorum, and should hold annually at the seat of government two sessions. The associate justices were to rank according to the date of their commissions, or when their commissions bore date on the same day according to their respective ages.

The Court was empowered to appoint a clerk, and his oath of office was prescribed. The oath of the justices of the Supreme Court was directed to be that they would "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich," and that they would faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent upon them, according to the best of their abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States.

It was provided that the Supreme Court should have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens; and except also between a state and citizens of other states, or aliens, in which latter case it shall have original, but not exclusive jurisdiction; and shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors or other public ministers or their domestic servants as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party.

Finally it was provided that an attorney-general for the United States be appointed, whose duty it should be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States should be concerned, and to give advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments touching any matters that may concern their department.

Such were in part the leading features of the first judiciary act of the United States, and it only remained for the President to appoint and the senate to confirm judges to fill the positions which had been created in order to organize the judicial department of the government.

Immediately after Washington signed the judiciary act he sent to the senate the following names: For chief justice, John Jay; for associate justices, John Rutledge, William Cushing, Robert H. Harrison, James Wilson and John Blair.

On February 4, 1790, at the Exchange, in the city of New York, then the seat of the national government, the Supreme Court of the United States was organized and held its first session.

The establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States was the crowning marvel of the wonders wrought by the statesmanship of America. In fact the creation of the Supreme Court with its appellate powers was the greatest conception of the constitution. It embodied the highest ideas of moral and legal power, and although its prototype existed in the superior courts established in the various states, yet the majestic proportions to which the structure was carried became sublime. No product of government, either here or elsewhere, has ever approached it in grandeur. Within its appropriate sphere it is absolute in authority. From its mandates there is no appeal. Its decree is law.



In moral influence and dignity it outranks all other judicial tribunals of the world. No court in either ancient or modern times was ever invested with such high rights and privileges. Its jurisdiction extends over sovereign states as well as over the humblest individual.

It is armed with the right as well as the power to annul in effect the statutes of a state whenever they are directed against the civil rights, the contracts, the currency or the intercourse of the people. It restricts the action of congress to constitutional bounds.

Its judges are secure from the influences of politics, and the violence of prejudice unattainable in any of the states, and far beyond that of the highest court in England. Yet its powers are limited and strictly defined. Its decrees are not arbitrary, tyrannical or capricious, but are governed by the most scrupulous regard for the sanctity of law.

It cannot trespass upon the reserved rights of the states, or abridge the sacred privileges of local self-government. Its power is never exercised for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the judge, but always for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the legislature, or to the will of the law. Its administration is a practical expression of the workings of our system of liberty according to law.

Its judges are the sworn ministers of the constitution, and are the high priests of justice. Acknowledging no superior, and responsible to their consciences alone, they owe allegiance to the constitution and to their own exalted sense of duty. Instructed and upheld by a highly educated bar, their judgments are the ripest fruits of judicial wisdom. Amenable to public opinion, they can be reached in case of necessity by impeachment by the senate of the United States. No institution of purely human contrivance presents so many features calculated to inspire both veneration and awe.

The peculiar nature of the jurisdiction of the court requires the judges to be statesmen and jurists. Their decisions are not confined to mere questions of commercial law or narrow municipal regulations, but may involve the discussions and settlement of principles which affect the policy and welfare of the nation. The Court cannot consider abstract problems, however important, nor can it frame a fictitious issue for argument to satisfy a speculative interest in the result. It cannot anticipate by an hour the solution of a practical difficulty.

It deals only with the past and present ; it cannot put the remedy in force before the right accrues ; but given a question fairly presented by the pleadings in a cause, then however humble the parties to the suit, or however trifling the amount involved, the decision may sweep beyond the bounds of local customs or sectional statutes into the broad domain of international law, or rise into the highest regions of constitutional jurisprudence. The Court has always upheld the national character of our government, and vindicated the national honor. At the same time it has carefully guarded and reserved rights of states. The most comprehensive and statesmanlike views have happily prevailed.

The Supreme Court moved to Philadelphia in 1791. Its sessions were held in the South Chamber up-stairs of the city hall, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it remained for ten years. On February 4, 1801, the Supreme Court held its first session in the city of Washington as the seat of the national government.

On February 24, 1807, congress authorized the appointment of an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court, which was thus made to consist of a chief justice and six associate justices. This act was in answer to the demands of the increasing business.

By an act of March 3, 1837, the number of justices of the Supreme Court was increased to nine.

By one of the earlier acts the justices were assigned to circuits and required by law to hold court in their respective circuits at least once in two years. This requirement was made on the theory that it would tend to harmonize the law as administered by the inferior federal courts, to have a member of the Supreme Court sit in the circuit so that the inferior judges might confer and advise with him.

In 1891 the Circuit Court of Appeals was established, with appellate jurisdiction. The object was to relieve the Supreme Court of some portion of its enormous work. The Supreme Court is now three years behind its docket.

# SALARIES OF THE HIGHER OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Grover Cleveland .....	President of the United States.....	\$50,000.00
Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Vice-President of the United States .....	8,000 00

## Cabinet Officers.

Walter Q. Gresham .....	Secretary of State.....	8,000.00
John G. Carlisle .....	Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,000.00
Daniel S. Lamont.....	Secretary of War.....	8,000.00
Wilson S. Bissell.....	Postmaster-General .....	8,000.00
Richard Olney.....	Attorney-General .....	8,000 00
Hilary A. Herbert.....	Secretary of the Navy .....	8,000.00
Hoke Smith.....	Secretary of the Interior .....	8,000.00
J. Sterling Morton .....	Secretary of Agriculture.....	8,000 00

## Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller.....	10,500.00
Associate Justice Stephen J. Field .....	10,000.00
Associate Justice John M. Harlan.....	10,000.00
Associate Justice Horace Gray .....	10,000.00
Associate Justice Samuel Blatchford.....	10,000.00
Associate Justice David J. Brewer .....	10,000.00
Associate Justice Henry B. Brown .....	10,000.00
Associate Justice George Shiras, Jr .....	10,000.00
Associate Justice Howell E. Jackson .....	10,000.00

## Major-Generals, United States Army.

Major-General John M. Schofield .....	7,500.00
Major-General Oliver O. Howard.....	7,500.00
Major-General Nelson A. Miles.....	7,500.00

## Rear-Admirals, United States Navy.

	At sea.	On shore duty.	On leave or waiting orders.
Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.....	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,000.00
Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap .....	6,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Rear-Admiral David B. Harmony.....	6,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.....	6,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Rear-Admiral John Irwin.....	6,000.00	5,000 00	4,000.00
Rear-Admiral James A. Greer.....	6,000.00	5,000.00	4,000 00

## Governors of the States and Territories.

Alabama.....	Thomas G. Jones, D.....	3,000.00
Alaska Ter.....	†Lyman E. Knapp, R .....	3,000.00
Arizona Ter.....	†Nathan O. Murphy, R.....	2,600.00
Arkansas .....	William M. Fishback, D.....	3,500 00
California.....	Henry H. Markham, R.....	6,000.00
Colorado.....	Davis H. Waite, Peo .....	5,000.00

## Governors of States and Territories — Continued.

Connecticut .....	Luzon B. Morris, D .....	\$ 4,000.00
Delaware .....	Robert J. Reynolds, D.....	2,000.00
Florida.....	Henry L. Mitchell, D .....	3,500 00
Georgia .....	William J. Northern, D. (furnished house).....	3,000.00
Idaho .....	William J. McConnell, R.....	3,000.00
Illinois .....	John P. Altgeld, D. (furnished house) .....	6,000.00
Indiana .....	Claude Matthews, D .....	5,000.00
Iowa .....	Horace Boies, D. (\$600 allowed for house rent).....	3,000.00
Kansas .....	Lorenzo D. Lewelling, Peo .....	3,000.00
Kentucky .....	John Y. Brown, D. (furnished house).....	5,000.00
Maine.....	Henry B. Cleaves, R .....	2,500.00
Maryland.....	Frank Brown, D. (furnished house) .....	4,500 00
Massachusetts.....	William E. Russell, D.....	8,000.00
Michigan .....	John T. Rich, R .....	4,000.00
Minnesota .....	Knut Nelson, R.....	5,000.00
Mississippi.....	John M. Stone, D. (furnished house) .....	4,000.00
Missouri.....	William J. Stone, D. (furnished house) .....	5,000.00
Montana .....	J. E. Rickards, R .....	5,000.00
Nebraska .....	Lorenzo Crounse, R. (\$1,000 for house rent) .....	2,500.00
Nevada.....	Roswell K. Colcord, R .....	5,000.00
New Hampshire ..	John B. Smith, R .....	2,000.00
New Jersey .....	George T. Wertz, D .....	10,000.00
New Mexico Ter ..	†L. Bradford Prince, R. (Lives in old adobe palace, rent free)	2,600.00
New York .....	Roswell P. Flower, D. (furnished house) .....	10,000.00
North Carolina....	Elias Carr, D. (furnished house) .....	3,000.00
North Dakota.....	R. C. D. Shortridge, Peo .....	3,000.00
Ohio .....	William McKinley, Jr., R.....	8,000.00
Oklahoma Ter ....	†Abraham J. Seay, R.....	2,600.00
Oregon .....	Sylvester Pennoyer, D. (?) .....	1,500.00
Pennsylvania .....	Robert E. Pattison, D. (furnished house) .....	10,000.00
Rhode Island.....	D. Russell Brown, R .....	3,000.00
South Carolina....	B. R. Tillman, D. (furnished house).....	3,500.00
South Dakota.....	Charles H. Sheldon, R .....	2,500.00
Tennessee .....	Peter Turney, D .....	4,000.00
Texas .....	James H. Hogg, D. (furnished house) .....	4,000 00
Utah Ter .....	†Arthur L. Thomas, R.....	2,600.00
Vermont .....	Levi K. Fuller, R.....	1,500.00
Virginia .....	Philip W. McKinney, D. (furnished house) .....	5,000.00
Washington .....	John H. McGraw, R .....	4,000.00
West Virginia....	William MacCorkle, D.....	2,700.00
Wisconsin .....	George W. Peck, D. (furnished house) .....	5,000.00
Wyoming.....	John E. Osborne, D.....	2,500.00

D.—Democrat. R.—Republican. Peo.—People's Party. †Appointed by the President.



# THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FOR 1892,

Giving the Highest Number of Votes Cast for any one Elector on each Ticket.

	Dem. Cleveland.	Rep. Harrison.	People's. Weaver.	Prohi. Bidwell.		Dem. Cleveland.	Rep. Harrison.	People's. Weaver.	Prohi. Bidwell.
Alabama.....	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	Nebraska.....	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902
Arkansas.....	87,834	46,974	11,831	129	Nevada.....	714	2,811	7,264	89
California.....	118,174	118,027	25,311	8,096	New Hampshire..	42,081	45,658	292	1,297
Colorado.....	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	New Jersey.....	171,042	156,068	969	8,131
Connecticut.....	82,395	77,025	806	4,025	New York.....	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,193
Delaware.....	18,581	18,077	.....	564	North Carolina...	133,098	100,565	.....	.....
Florida.....	30,143	.....	4,443	569	North Dakota....	.....	17,519	17,700	899
Georgia.....	129,386	48,305	42,937	988	Ohio.....	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012
Idaho.....	.....	8,599	10,520	288	Oregon.....	14,243	35,002	35,811	2,281
Illinois.....	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	Pennsylvania.....	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Indiana.....	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	Rhode Island.....	24,336	26,975	1,654	228
Iowa.....	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	South Carolina...	54,698	13,348	2,410	.....
Kansas.....	.....	156,134	162,897	162,097	South Dakota....	8,907	34,825	26,382	.....
Kentucky.....	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tennessee.....	136,574	99,851	23,622	4,774
Louisiana.....	87,622	30,484	.....	.....	Texas.....	239,148	81,347	99,688	2,165
Maine.....	48,044	62,878	2,381	3,062	Vermont.....	16,325	37,992	42	1,424
Maryland.....	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Virginia.....	163,977	113,262	12,275	2,738
Massachusetts....	176,858	202,923	3,348	7,539	Washington.....	29,844	36,460	19,105	2,553
Michigan.....	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	West Virginia....	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minnesota.....	101,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	Wisconsin.....	177,335	170,791	9,909	13,132
Mississippi.....	40,237	1,406	10,257	910	Wyoming.....	.....	8,454	7,722	530
Missouri.....	268,396	226,940	41,201	4,333					
Montana.....	17,581	18,851	7,334	549					
						5,555,339	5,191,951	992,726	424,371

We are greatly obliged to all the secretaries of state (except Louisiana) for information regarding salaries of governors and the above figures.














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